Sometimes a few lines of type in an ad. will "draw" people to a store, on the "double-quick," from many miles away.

The Courier-Journal.

The average shopper shares the lack of confidence a merchant feels in his store when he fails to advertise it.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,173. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

The weather forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky—Fair and colder in east portion.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair in south, rain in north portions; fresh southeast winds.

Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

THE LATEST.

The return of President Roosevelt to Washington, a great gathering of business and professional men at Chicago, to take part in the National Civic Federation's Conference on trusts and combinations; the tour of William J. Bryan through New York State; a continuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing in the cases of the Union Pacific and Chicago and Alton railroad cases; arguments of counsel in the cases of prominent insurance officials indicted as a result of the insurance investigation in New York State, and arguments in the ouster proceedings brought against the Standard Oil Company by the State of Missouri, are among the events which promise to have a prominent part in the news of the week.

A committee of the New York Clearing-house yesterday issued a statement declaring that after having made an examination of the several banks of the association that have been under criticism they have found the banks solvent and have decided to render them assistance if necessary. Seth M. Milliken was elected president of the Mercantile National Bank, to succeed Augustus Heinze. The Heinze, E. R. Thomas and Charles W. Morse interests have been eliminated from the banks, which, it is understood, will undergo a process of slow liquidation.

President Roosevelt and his hunting party returned from the canebrakes yesterday and are now the guests of Mr. Shields at Stamboul, La. The party killed three bears, six deer, a wildcat, a wild turkey, twelve squirrels and a 'possum, all of which, the President says, were eaten, except the wildcat. The President will speak in Vicksburg this afternoon and will then proceed to Memphis, where the Louisville and Nashville railroad will take charge of his train and carry it to Nashville, which city he will reach Tuesday morning.

A young woman friend of F. Augustus Heinze, whom Heinze had told of his copper plans, is said to have informed women chums of the scheme and they in turn told detectives in the employ of the Rogers crowd with the result that the Heinzes were checkmated at a loss of over $65,000,000.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, has offered a prize through a Boston magazine for the best argument in favor of the renomination of President Roosevelt. Senator Bourne is convinced that the President can be forced to run again even though his personal wishes are against making the race.

The climax of the festivities in Seoul in honor of the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince was reached last night in a lantern procession in which 10,000 persons took part. It was witnessed by the Crown Prince of Japan and the Crown Prince of Korea and their respective suites.

The second international aeronautic contest for the James Gordon Bennett cup, now held by Lieut. F. P. Lahm, of the United States cavalry, will begin in St. Louis at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Nine balloons have been entered and they will start five minutes apart.

The American Ambassador to Japan has been invited to take luncheon with the Emperor and Empress. The invitation is said to be a special mark of favor, as its purpose is to emphasize the desire for friendly relations between Japan and America.

Former Governor and former Congressman John Walter Smith seems to be leading his rivals in the race for Senator from Maryland. Gov. Warfield is being opposed by the party organization, which he has antagonized while in the executive chair.

The Department of Agriculture reports that a successful war has been waged against the cattle tick in the South and that the amount necessary to eradicate this evil is not greater than the annual loss from the tick.

The Quartermaster General of the army, dissatisfied with the present methods of securing horses for cavalry service, advocates the breeding and training of horses by the Government.

The Republican National Committee will meet in Washington December 6 and 7 to decide on the place and time for holding the next Republican National Convention.

A violent hurricane has been raging over the province of Finmark, Norway, since last Thursday. Many fishing boats are missing.

It is said that Gov. Folk has abandoned presidential ambitions and will oppose Stone for the United States Senate.

Emperor Francis Joseph passed a restless night and his body physician was frequently called to his majesty's room.

Near Steubensville John Coxell shot and killed his brother, Charles Coxell.

ATE ALL BUT THE WILD CAT

President Says Trophies Went Under Belts.

Back From the Canebrakes Happy and Well.

Three Bears, Six Deer and a 'Possum Bagged.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S B'AR.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 20.—In honor of the President the name of this place was to-day changed to Roosevelt.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 20.—'We got three bears, six deer, one wild turkey, twelve squirrels, one duck, one 'possum and one wild cat. We ate them all except the wild cat and there were times when we almost felt as if we could eat it."

This was President Roosevelt's summing of the results of his hunt on Bayou Tensas and Bear Lake. He arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Approaching the residence of Leo Shields, where he will be a guest until he makes his departure for Vicksburg to-morrow, he came in a full gallop and accompanied as he was by about a dozen of his hunting companions, all mounted and attired in hunting garb, the cavalcade presented a tableau as picturesque as it was animated.

The President is slightly more bronzed than when he entered the wilderness from this point fifteen days ago, but, notwithstanding this fact and the additional circumstances that his skin as well as his clothes bear evidence of contact with the cane and underbrush, he was never in better spirits in his life.

"Yes, we got three bears," he added; "all that we saw, and I think a pretty good record. I am perfectly satisfied."

* * *

Only Two Bears Escaped.

"You might add," interjected one of the Metcalf brothers, who has been the President's principal guide throughout the hunt, "that we hunted a country of vast extent and in which there were but five bears, all told, and that of these, as you see, we got three."

Assenting to this amplification of his statement the President entered upon an enthusiastic account of his hunt, of his life in the camp and the meats which he had been supplied while there.

"Was the 'possum good?" he was asked.

* * *

'Possum Tasted Fine.

"Absolutely the best dish we had, except the bear's liver," he responded with relish.

As he talked he stood under a wide-spreading live oak in the big ten-acre plot which constitutes the front yard of the model plantation home in which Mr. Shields resides. Around him were gathered Mr. Shields and a number of guests whom he had invited to dine with the President. They consisted of the President's Washington party, who had remained here and those who came in with him from the lake, including Messrs. McIlhenny, Lambert, Rixey, the Osborne brothers and the Metcalf brothers. Mr. Parker, who had been called to New Orleans on business, returned to bid good-bye to the President and was in the party at Mr. Shields' home.

In the distance were gathered the negro hunters, Holt Collier, Alex Ennolds, Brutus Jackson and numerous cooks, teamsters and messengers, while the horses stood grazing in the yard and the dogs lay around licking their lacerated bodies, many of the animals being in bad condition on account of the long chase and others as a result of contact with wild hogs, wild cats and other wild things.

* * *

Well and Happy.

The President was the central figure of the group and he never appeared in happier frame of mind than on this occasion. He declared that his health had been perfect, his appetite equally good, with the exception of a day or two lost on account of rain; had been in the saddle every day from daylight to dark, and ended declaring that he had never in his life had finer sport.

The arrival of the party brought out the fact that a third bear had been killed on Friday, a two-year-old, which was slain by one of the Osborne brothers when it was in a fierce fight with the dogs.

* * *

The President's Bear.

The one bear that was obtained by the President was killed on Thursday, and the killing was witnessed by one of the McKenzies and Alex. Ennolds. They agree in saying that the President's bearing was extremely sportsmanlike. The animal had been chased by the dogs for three hours, the President following all the time. When at last they came within hearing distance the President dismounted from his horse, dashed off his coat and tore into the canebrake, coming to within twenty paces of the beast.

* * *

Second Bullet To Save Dogs.

The dogs were coming up rapidly, with the President's favorite, "Rowdy," in the lead, and the brute had stopped to bid defiance to them when the President sent a bullet from his 45-70 rifle hurtling through the thicket after it. The shot went through the animal's lights and would have been fatal, but with the little life left in it, the bear turned upon the dogs. The President concluded to end it all and lodged a second bullet between the shoulders which broke the creature's neck.

* * *

Bear Hug For Companions.

Other members of the party were not long in coming up, and the party was so rejoiced over his good fortune that he also embraced each of his companions. They were equally happy, and in the exuberance of the moment Ennolds went to the extent of telling the President that he, the President, "was no tenderfoot." The President responded by presenting him with a $20 note.

Yesterday there was comparatively little hunting because of the condition of the dogs, some of which encountered a drove of wild hogs, which are more ferocious than bear. One of the best dogs of the Osborne pack was killed outright by a big bear.

There were daily swims in the lake by the President and several members of the party.

* * *

Not Afraid of 'Gators.

"The water was fine," he said, "and I did not have the fear of alligators that some seem to have."

The ride from the camp was not begun until noon to-day, and because of the rough character of the road three hours were required to cover the distance of sixteen miles. The President rode the large bay horse which has carried him during the hunt, and which is owned by Mr. Shields. The President will leave here to-morrow at 10 o'clock and will spend four hours in the afternoon at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG'S GUEST TO-DAY.

Elaborate Preparations Made For Reception of the President.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 20.—All arrangements have been completed to entertain President Roosevelt in Vicksburg to-morrow afternoon. The principal streets are a mass of color, and pictures of the President are to be seen on all sides.

The President will arrive at Delta, directly across the river from Vicksburg, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. He will be met by a reception committee of 100 citizens on board the steamboat Belle of the Bends, and the party will then proceed to Vicksburg. A drive over the city and through the national cemetery will end at courthouse square, where President Roosevelt will deliver an address.

The President will then board a special train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, and will go direct to Memphis, where his train will be transferred to the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The President is scheduled to arrive in Nashville at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

DATE AND PLACE FOR G. O. P. CONVENTION

NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE IN DECEMBER.

SEVERAL CITIES BIDDING FOR THE HONOR.

FOUR POINTS TO CONSIDER.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Republican National Committee will meet in this city December 6 and 7 for the purpose of deciding upon the place and time for holding the next Republican national convention.

Formal announcement to the effect was made to-night by Harry S. New, acting chairman of the Republican National Committee.

According to Mr. New, a number of cities have made formal application to secure the next convention, among them being Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, Seattle, Atlantic City and Pittsburg.

From Milwaukee and St. Paul also have come inquiries as to their prospects for securing the convention, but Mr. New said that at this time he was not committed to any particular city.

"The next convention is going to attract a larger number of people than have heretofore attended," said Mr. New, "and there are four considerations to be taken into account in deciding upon a place for holding the convention.

"The first is the accessibility of the town. It must possess adequate transportation facilities.

"Second, it must have ample first-class hotel accommodations.

"Third, it must provide a good hall, sufficient in size and susceptible of being arranged for the accommodation of the convention, and, further, it must possess adequate facilities for the distribution of news."

* * *

Taft Men Sought Delay.

Some efforts have been made by supporters of Secretary Taft to delay this meeting until the Secretary's arrival in the United States. As this may not occur until Christmas and as the committee has usually met the first week in December, Chairman New saw no reason to postpone the date.

Mr. New will hold a consultation to-morrow with Secretary Cortelyou. The National Committee and the Congressional Committee have both secured palatial quarters in the New National Metropolitan Bank building and there is a prospect that the National fight will be directed from this city instead of New York next year. This will likely be the case unless Hughes is nominated, as he would prefer headquarters in New York city.

THEATER FOLK DEFY THE COURT

EVIDENCE SECURED AT KANSAS CITY FOR PRESENTATION TO JUDGE WALLACE.

Kansas City, Oct. 20.—All the theaters of this city were open to-day, in violation of the Sunday closing order of Judge Wallace, of the Criminal Court.

Scores of city detectives and deputy county marshals were busy to-day securing evidence against the violators of the Sunday closing order, which will be presented Tuesday to the same Judge that has already indicted all the theatrical managers here for keeping their playhouses open on Sunday.

Judge Wallace believes that this method of proceeding, if adopted every Sunday, will prove so inconvenient to traveling actors that the theaters will be compelled to close.

Practically all the grocers and other merchants, except cigar dealers, obeyed the closing order. Many cigar stores and pool halls refused to close.

REORGANIZATION IS COMPLETED

E. R. Thomas, Heinze and Morse Interests Eliminated.

Seth M. Milliken President of Mercantile National.

Clearing-House Declares Bank Solvent and Offers Aid.

ABLE TO FACE A CRISIS.

New York, Oct. 20.—At a late hour to-night the Associated Press was assured by the Clearing-house Committee that the Heinze, Morse and Thomas interests had been eliminated from the banking organizations of New York city, and in the light of this fact, the Clearing-house Association announced its readiness to lend all necessary aid to any of the banks that have been under suspicion, the Clearing-house investigation having established their solvency. It is believed that this action will prevent any crisis in New York banking circles.

William N. Havemeyer, one of its directors, was to-day elected to the presidency of the National Bank of North America, succeeding Alfred H. Curtis, resigned. It is understood that the Mercantile National Bank will undergo a process of slow liquidation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank this afternoon, Seth M. Milliken was elected president of the bank, to succeed F. Augustus Heinze, resigned.

At the same time William Skinner and Geresh H. Milliken were elected additional vice presidents, Gerish H. Milliken being added to the Board of Directors.

The Clearing-house Committee met with the directors of the bank and the two boards were in session for about four hours. Later William Sherer, manager of the Clearing-house Association, on behalf of the association, gave out the following statement:

"A committee of the Clearing-house has examined the several banks of the association that have been under criticism and find them solvent. The Clearing-house Committee has decided to render them such assistance to meet their deposits as the committee may think necessary."

* * *

Reorganization Satisfactory.

Neither the members of the board of the Mercantile National nor the Clearing-house Committee would add to these announcements. The statement of Mr. Sherer is, however, taken to mean that the Clearing-house Committee is perfectly satisfied with the reorganization of the Mercantile National Bank and will see that that bank is enabled to meet any crisis that the widely published stories about its condition following the collapse of the Heinze corner in United Copper may force it to face.

After the meeting of the Mercantile National directors, E. R. Thomas, one of the directors, announced that he had disposed of all his holdings in the Hamilton Bank to a syndicate composed of men interested in the bank. This action had been expected.

* * *

The New Officers.

Mr. Milliken, who heads the new list of officers of the Mercantile National, is one of the best known of New York capitalists. He has been for some time a member of the board of directors of the bank. He is a rich man and a member of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Company. He is an officer or director in a score of Northern woolen companies and Southern cotton companies. He is well known in business circles and is said to be the choice of the Clearing-house Committee to the position to which he was elected today.

William Skinner, who was elected vice president of the bank, is president of the William Skinner Manufacturing Company, and is a director in a large number of railroad companies, including the New York, New Haven and Hartford. Geresh H. Milliken is a son of Seth M. Milliken.

While none of those connected with the Mercantile National or the clearing-house would discuss any phase of the matter to-day, it is known that it is the belief of the Clearing-house Committee that the election of Mr. Milliken as head of the bank will relieve the uneasiness in the financial district, and the action was taken to-day that it might have a quieting effect on the market on the opening of the stock exchange to-morrow.

* * *

Morse's Wholesale Resignation.

Charles W. Morse to-day announced his resignation from the directorate of every local bank with which he was connected. He gave out the following formal statement:

"Owing to my connection with the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank and the seemingly disturbed condition of the public mind, I have determined, without the slightest suggestion or solicitation on the part of anyone, that my resignation from the various Boards of Directors of the other banks with which I am associated might be for the best interests of the depositors, stockholders and others interested in these banks. Accordingly I have this day tendered my resignation in all the banks in which I have been serving as director."

Mr. Morse was connected with the following institutions: The National Bank of North America, the New Amsterdam National Bank, and the Garfield National Bank, of all which he was vice president, as well as director; the Mercantile National Bank, the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, the Fourteenth-street Bank, the New Amsterdam Safe Deposit Company, the New York Mortgage and Security Company, the New York Produce Exchange Bank, the Title Insurance Company of New York, the Van Norden Safe Deposit Company, and the Van Norden Trust Company, in all of which he was a director. In addition to these financial institutions Mr. Morse is heavily interested in the American Ice Company, the American Ice Securities Company, and the Consolidated Steamship Company, which latter company controls the most important coastwise steamship lines, including those operating between the United States and Cuba and the West Indies. Mr. Morse also controls the People's and Citizens' lines of the Hudson river steamboats.

FRANCIS JOSEPH HAS A BAD NIGHT

PHYSICIAN CALLED FREQUENTLY TO HIS ROOM.

UNABLE TO ATTEND MASS, BUT SEES HIS ADVISORS.

HEIR CALLS AT CASTLE.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—Emperor Francis Joseph passed a rather unsatisfactory night. He was disturbed frequently by fits of coughing which were followed by nervous restlessness. The body physician was called frequently to His Majesty's room during the night. Late yesterday afternoon there were symptoms of weakness and apathy and a disturbed night was expected. This morning the patient arose at his usual hour but he was not able to attend the divine services that had been arranged for to-day, and consequently the mass was not said.

In spite of the doctor's advice the Emperor to-day insisted upon receiving the heads of his civil and military cabinets. Gen. Bolfras, his aide d'camp, stayed with him for an hour. At the end of this interview, His Majesty was somewhat fatigued. The doctors found this morning that the catarrh was slightly better, but the patient still has fits of violent, dry coughing.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, visited Prunn Castle to-day and remained for one hour. He inquired regarding the Emperor's condition but did not see him. This being Sunday thousands of the people of Vienna gathered early in the forenoon in the park surrounding the castle to obtain news of their monarch's state of health.

* * *

A Doubtful Report.

A semi-official report issued to-night declares the Emperor to be much better, and even already on the road to recovery. This optimistic statement, however, is seriously doubted in well-informed private circles.

According to to-night's information the condition of his majesty is stationary. He is still without fever. He fell asleep several times in his arm chair during the day. Symptoms of asthma showed themselves this afternoon, and consequently the air in the patient's room is constantly renewed. The Emperor is taking medicine to maintain his strength.

CHARLES L. MONSCH MARRIES IN CHICAGO

BRIDE MRS. NORA CHEELEY, A NOTED CLUB WOMAN OF MONTANA.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nona Cheeley was married to-day at her apartments in the Annex Hotel to Charles L. Monsch, of Lexington, Ky. Mrs. Cheeley, who was divorced a year ago from W. W. Cheeley, publisher of the Intermountain of Butte, Mont., was a commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition and is widely known as a club woman and a leader in all movements pertaining to women. In the wedding party were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., of Butte, the former a son of Senator Clark; Mrs. Robert Carnochan, of Butte, a sister of Mrs. Cheeley, and I. A. Bogan, of San Diego.

HAD NO ACCOUNT IN PITTSBURG BANK

VICE PRESIDENT OF SECOND NATIONAL SAYS MRS. CHADWICK HAD NO DEPOSIT.

Pittsburg, Oct. 20. — Thomas W. Welsh, Jr., second vice president of the Second National Bank of Pittsburg, today said that Mrs. Cassie Chadwick never had any account at the bank. At the time Mrs. Chadwick is said to have deposited $300,000, Mr. Welsh was cashier of the institution.

JAPAN SEEKS TO SHOW FRIENDLINESS

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR INVITED TO TAKE LUNCHEON WITH EMPEROR.

Tokio, Oct. 20.—Thomas J. O'Brien, the American Ambassador to Japan, has been invited to take luncheon with the Emperor and Empress on November 13. This is a special mark of favor, as its purpose is to emphasize the desire for friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

YOUNG HEINZE'S GIRL FRIEND

Cost the Family $65,000,000 and More.

Gave Away Copper Secrets At Waldorf.

Women Chums Furnish Information To Rogers.

THEN A "GENTLEMAN" SOLD.

New York, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The babbling tongue of a woman has cost the Heinzes $65,000,820 and this sum is likely to be largely augmented before the dust of the crash settles down so the actual damage may be clearly seen and appraised. A young woman friend of F. Augustus Heinze could not keep secrets he had confided in her, hence the upset which has shaken things financially to the foundations.

Unwittingly the woman, who came here from Butte, Mont., some years ago, and whose name is withheld, gave away information that furnished fine ammunition for the opposition. She has been living at the Waldorf-Astoria, which is headquarters for a coterie of Montana mining men and among whom she had a wide acquaintance. She had two women chums, who visited her daily at the hotel and they became confidential at luncheon.

* * *

Watched By Detectives.

Before long keen-witted detectives, presumably in the employ of Heinze's enemies, the band led by H. H. Rogers, learned of the close friendship of these three women and that they were more or less in the confidence of the Heinze party. This afforded the key and was worked to the limit.

Heinze had known the young Montana woman for years and valued her friendship so highly that he talked freely of his plans in her presence, among other things he explained to her that a corner was being formed in United Copper by the Heinze and Montana interests. Many months were required to bring together all the elements that figured in the formation of the pool. Finally it was perfected under a "gentlemen's agreement" and the work of buying up all the loose United Copper in the market began. This, with the amount the members of the pool carried, made far more than a majority of the stock. Had all the "gentlemen" in the pool kept faith there would have been no trouble, even despite the fact that the secrets of the corner "leaked."

* * *

Couldn't Keep a Secret.

The young woman had heard much of the formation of the pool, but she did not realize the vital necessity of keeping it a profound secret. She discussed the details with her two chums, and it was not long before her chums became acquainted with some extremely suave gentlemen, and through them a detective agency made an agreement with the two women to pump a certain friend of Mr. Heinze and sell the information, presumably for a very high price, as fast as they could glean the secrets of the corner. The women informed the detective agency, and the enemies of Heinze laid plans to checkmate him.

In order to do this it was necessary to find a traitor in the "gentlemen's agreement." With the powerful financial and other influence the Rogers party could bring to bear it was not long until one of the members of the clique was found amenable. The stock held by one of the "gentlemen" was poured upon the market in such volume that the corner was speedily smashed, the stock dropped from $60 to $10 a share, and the under-pinning was knocked out from the Heinze party. Since the smashing began none of the young women have been seen around the hotel.

FATALLY INJURED IN FOOTBALL GAME

CHICAGO YOUTH DIES AFTER HE FELL UNCONSCIOUS ON THE FIELD.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—W. C. Albrecht, twenty years old, died to-night from injuries received during a football game this afternoon. Albrecht was playing right guard on a local team, and while lining up after a scrimmage fell unconscious on the field. He was found to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, which caused his death two hours later.

MANY DELEGATES TO INDIANA CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of Charities and Corrections Association In Session.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the State Charities and Corrections Association, which commenced in this city last night, will continue until Tuesday night. About 300 delegates and visitors are expected. This afternoon a mass-meeting was held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and the principal speaker was Gov. J. Frank Hanly. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Boehne and several thousand persons crowded into the church to hear the address of the chief executive of the State. The pulpits of the various churches of the city to-day were filled by the delegates and visitors. Among the speakers were: W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the reformatory at Jeffersonville; the Rev. W. E. Edgin, chaplain of the Jeffersonville Reformatory; C. A. Prosser, superintendent of schools at New Albany; the Hon. William L. Taylor, former Attorney General and Republican candidate for Governor; E. E. York, superintendent of boys' school at Plainfield, O.; George L. Sehon, superintendent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society of Louisville. The meeting is expected to be the largest in the history of the association in the State.

In the address of Gov. Hanly this afternoon he said that many of the jails of the State were a disgrace to our boasted civilization and that male and female prisoners should always be separated. He also said it was wrong to lock up young boys charged with trivial crimes with hardened criminals. The Governor said that four or five ward houses were badly needed in the State and that prisoners should always be kept busy with their hands and not permitted to remain idle while in jail.

LUSITANIA MAKING OVER TWENTY-THREE KNOTS.

New York, Oct. 20.—A wireless message from Capt. Watt, of the steamer Lusitania, east-bound, reports the steamer 405 miles east of Sandy Hook lightship at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day. Her average speed for this distance was 23.34 knots.

O'LEARY FINISHES HIS 1,000-MILE WALK

GOES A MILE AN HOUR FOR ONE THOUSAND CONSECUTIVE HOURS.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 20.—Dan O'Leary, the world's famous long distance walker, finished his 1,000 mile walk at Norwood Inn, in this city, at 7 o'clock this morning. He has walked one mile during each hour for 1,000 consecutive hours and although he is nearly sixty-five years old, he at no time during this test of his strength has shown any signs of faltering.

This is one of the most remarkable walking tests ever witnessed in America and the medical world has been intensely interested as to the outcome. It is said that the International Tuberculosis Association persuaded O'Leary to attempt the walk and that he is to receive $5,000 for accomplishing the task.

ACTOR HITCHCOCK

HAS TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

Detectives Present When a Man Accepted $1,000 In Bills and Promise of More.

New York, Oct. 20.—Hugo Voecks and Frank O. Tornberg were arrested at the Astor Theater on complaint of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, charged with blackmailing. The arrest followed the publication of a number of stories in which an unnamed "prominent comedian," who is described as "the star of a successful Broadway production," was accused of gross misconduct.

It is said that Voecks had recently written a number of threatening letters to Hitchcock demanding money and that he finally called at the theater last night and demanded $1,000 for the suppression of certain stories which were discreditable to Hitchcock and which Voecks threatened to have printed unless he received the money. He was asked to call again this afternoon and was given a ring as security for the money he demanded.

This afternoon he called again and was offered a $1,000 bill, but he declined it, saying he must now have $2,500 in small bills. Detectives were hidden in the room at the time.

To-night the man called again and accepted $1,000 in bills and a promise to pay $1,500 more when the ring was returned. The detectives who had been in hiding then appeared and placed Voecks under arrest. He said that Tornberg, who says he is a bank clerk, was outside with the ring. Tornberg was arrested and the ring was found in his possession. Both men were locked up at police headquarters.

PURE FOOD TEST CASE

JUDGE COCHRANE WILL HEAR ARGUMENT TO-DAY.

Stock Food Company Objects To Publishing Ingredients of Package.

Lexington, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The first test case of the pure food laws, both State and National, in so far as they provide for the publication on every package of the ingredients therein contained, will come up in the Federal Court at Covington to-morrow when the recent injunction proceedings of the International Stock Food Company of Minneapolis, directed against Prof. M. A. Scovell, of this city, chairman of the Kentucky Pure Food Commission, will be heard by Judge A. M. J. Cochrane. Prof. Scovell and R. M. Allen, pure food inspector, left to-night for Covington to be present at the hearing.

Inquiry developed the fact that since the passage of the law the government has been wanting to frame a test case of the pure food and drugs act and that the stock company has, by its action, provided the case. The injunction seeks to restrain Prof. Scovell in his official capacity from enforcing the provisions of the State act.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS INTO TROLLEY POLE.

Harry Wood Killed As a Result of Grabbing Steering Wheel When Machine Skidded.

Pontiac, Mich., Oct. 20.—In an automobile accident here to-day Harry Wood, aged forty years, was killed and Karl E. Smith, an automobile tester for a local factory, had his right arm broken. Smith was driving home when Wood and three other men asked for a ride. Smith took the men into his machine. While running about forty miles an hour the automobile began skidding and Wood, becoming frightened grabbed the controller, which swerved the machine into the ditch, where it hit a trolley pole. The other three men were uninjured.

LOCKED UP IN RUSSIAN JAILS

Prominent Indianapolis People Arrested.

William English Walling, Wife and Her Sister.

Walling Grandson of the Late W. H. English.

FRIENDS OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—William English Walling, of Indianapolis, Ind., his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Rose Stransky, were arrested in this city to-night by a force of gendarmes because of their association with several members of the Finnish Progression party. They were still being held at the gendarme headquarters at a late hour to-night. A representative of the American Embassy appeared at the headquarters in their behalf, but he can take no action until to-morrow morning.

Kellogg Durland, another American and a friend of Mr. Walling's, who has been in St. Petersburg gathering material for a series of lectures, also was taken into custody, but later he was released.

After much telephoning by the authorities places were finally found for the prisoners. The three Americans were separated. Mr. Walling was sent to the detention prison, his wife to the woman's prison, and Miss Stransky, who is apparently regarded as the most important captive, to the new jail recently built for revolutionists.

The Finns with whom the Wallings have been associated also were arrested. In this party there are three men and one woman. The woman is the wife of Prof. Malmburg, of Helsingfors University. The Finns have been in St. Petersburg for several days. They have been under close police observation all the time. Yesterday and to-day the Finns, Mr. and Mrs. Walling and Miss Stransky dined together and to-night the entire party was taken into custody.

* * *

Arrested In Swell Hotel.

The arrest took place at the Hotel De France, one of the leading hostelries of this city. The rooms of the Walling party and the Finns were thoroughly searched by a Colonel of gendarmes and several assistants. This search lasted several hours. All the baggage and effects of the Walling party and the four Finns were opened and the gendarmes took possession of a large quantity of books and documentary material.

Mr. Walling and his wife, who is known in the literary world as Anna Stransky, and Miss Stransky were taken to the gendarmes' headquarters because all the prisons were overcrowded and no other place to confine them could be found.

* * *

Intimate With Revolutionists.

Mr. Walling has just returned to St. Petersburg from attending the Socialist congresses in Germany and France. He has also spent several months recently in Geneva, where he frequented the headquarters of the Russian revolutionists. He is intimate with many leading revolutionists and Liberals. Mr. Walling is accused by the police of furnishing financial aid to the revolution, though this charge is not the foundation for his arrest to-night.

* * *

Shadowed For Two Years.

It was impossible to learn to-night what the charge was against the Finns. This will determine the accusation against Mr. Walling, but a member of the secret service who accompanied the gendarmes who made the arrest said the order of arrest had originated in his section and that the secret service had been shadowing Mr. Walling constantly for two years past.

The police have been instructed to look also for James M. James, a New York newspaper man, who has been over here for a New York weekly and several socialistic papers.

Mr. James left St. Petersburg several days ago and has not yet returned. He has been taken into custody twice during raids on revolutionary gatherings in this city, but was released upon proving that he was present in his journalistic capacity.

ADD FRANCIS JOSEPH

WIFE OF JEWISH FAITH.

Mr. Walling a Grandson of the Late W. H. English.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20.—William English Walling, of this city, who is mentioned in a dispatch from St. Petersburg as having been arrested there with his wife and sister-in-law, has for the past several years been engaged in "settlement work" among the poorer classes. It is thought his energies in this direction in St. Petersburg brought about his arrest, together with his wife and sister-in-law.

Walling is a grandson of the late W. H. English, who was a candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1880. On the death of W. H. English he was left property to the value of about $500,000. He still owns considerable real estate in Indianapolis.

Capt. William E. English, of this city, an uncle of William English Walling, to-night received a cablegram from St. Petersburg stating that there was no cause for anxiety and requesting that Government pressure be brought to bear on the American embassy at St. Petersburg for assistance. The cablegram follows:

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—William E. English, Indianapolis, Ind.: English and Anna arrested St. Petersburg. Start Government pressure on embassy. Local lawyer is David Seskice, whose telegraph address is Sharon, St. Petersburg. No cause for anxiety.

"KELLOGG DURLAND."

It is not known who Kellogg Durland is, but it is thought he is a friend of the Wallings.

The arrest of William English Walling in St. Petersburg to-night bears a striking resemblance to certain reports of his arrest in the Russian capital in January, 1906, which originated

Carpet and Upholstery Talk

You probably know that we have been in the carpet and upholstery business long enough to learn it thoroughly. We also have a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, so when you combine the two you can feel no hesitancy in coming to us for whatever you may need of this sort. We also guarantee our prices. To sum it up we give you the best and most honest goods and the most experienced workmanship at money-saving prices.

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BRADLEY MAKES REPLY

To Gov. Beckham's Criticism of Republican Rule.

Takes Up Various Charges of Mismanagement.

Speech Delivered In Louisville Saturday Night.

SPEAKS FOR TWO HOURS.

The following is that part of former Gov. Bradley's speech delivered in Louisville Saturday night in which he replied to Gov. Beckham's criticism of the Republican Governor's administration.

I am before you for no selfish purpose, but am actuated by higher motives. I have tried for some years to remain substantially out of politics, because delicate health was warned me to desist. But when I see the gravest interests of our State at stake; when I see the members of a heartless and unprincipled machine attempting to fasten, even more securely, its cruel yoke upon the necks of a long-suffering people; when I hear the Republican administration during my term as Governor slandered, vilified and lied upon in the most outrageous manner; when I see a man running for office on a platform and principles contrary, not only to good government, but in open defiance of the laws of God and man, I feel that silence were a crime.

I am here more as a Kentuckian than as a Republican, to talk more to Kentuckians than to Democrats or Republicans, in order to save the State from its enemies, to promote peace and preserve our liberties.

Remember, when I condemn Beckham and Hager, I am not condemning the Democratic party, in the true meaning of the word, they are not Democrats. They have no platform save their record of incompetency, extravagance and misgovernment.

There was a time when the Democratic party of Kentucky had principles, and was not afraid to express them. There was a time when it had leaders who could measure swords with the intellectual giants of the land, but now we behold it without expressed principles and amongst its leaders see the lion displaced by the jackal and the jackdaw in the nest of the eagle.

My purpose to-night is to try to persuade you that the only hope for improvement is in the election of the Republican ticket from beginning to end.

Many years ago there was on exhibition a tall, ungainly man, whose head slanted back immediately above his eyes and who was known as the "Australian Idiot." His vocabulary consisted of only four words, and those he would repeat like a parrot in response to anything and everything that might be said to him. If asked how old he was, from whence he came or where he was going, he would answer: "You are a liar." No one became offended at the poor creature, because it was all he could say and all he ever had to say.

The Governor of Kentucky in attempting to respond to my Princeton speech has adopted the exclamation of the Australian Idiot. But I think he, too, should be excused, because it is all he can say. He finds himself without arguments of the braggart and the bully or remain silent, for there was no possible explanation of the array of facts that confronted him.

He says there were three columns of "jumbled figures" that could not be understood. It is distressing that the Governor of a great State, who is now seeking to occupy a seat in the United States Senate, should be unable to understand figures. But I regret much to be more to aid him. I am able to give him information, but God alone can give him comprehension.

He says it is a great outrage for a man who has once been Governor of a great State to speak falsely. Surely this is only half as culpable as it is for one to speak falsely who has been twice the Governor of a great State. I do not care to indulge in coarse abuse or descend to the argument of the slums by giving, as he does, the lie to facts which cannot be satisfactorily explained.

The Governor, after giving the contemptible excuse that he has not the time to point out many misrepresentations in my speech, contents himself by specifying as to some matters of minor importance, but overlooks the charges which show the fraud and incompetency of the administration, not only as to economical and good government, but as to his position on the temperance and other questions.

* * *

Silver Production.

The total production of silver in the United States during the calendar year 1906 is given as 56,517,900 fine ounces of the commercial value of $38,256,400, as against 56,101,600 fine ounces of the commercial value of $34,221,976 in 1905. The net gain in the production of silver during the calendar year 1906 in Arizona was 363,500 ounces, California 435,500, Idaho 710,600, and in Utah 1,188,200.

The great loss in the production of silver during the year was in Montana, amounting to 914,400 ounces, and in Colorado of 495,400 ounces.

The average price of silver for the calendar year 1906 was $0.6127 per ounce as against $0.67531 for the calendar year 1906.

"Rough and Ready" Food

That's

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made of Whole Wheat and Barley.

Rough, crisp granules—that give the teeth work—chewing—that brings down the saliva, and

Ready to go into the system and make muscle, brain and nerves—

Because in the manufacture the starch of the grains is predigested by moisture, time and long baking—Nature's own way!

Millions of strong, brainy, successful people eat Grape-Nuts every day.

"There's a Rea

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

with the editor of a Jewish newspaper in New York, but which we e at once denied from St. Petersburg and e clared to be without foundation. Mr Walling is thirty ye rs old. He is a son of Dr. Willoughby Walling, of Chicago, formerly Un ted States Cons l at Edinburgh. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago. He inherited a considerable fortune from the estate of his grandfather, William H. English, of Indian polis, and after working among the poor of Chicago and New York City he associated himself with the University Settlement at River on and Eldridge streets. He lived there for two years and was an intimate associate of J. G. Phelps Stokes and Robert Hunter.

* * *

Champion of Children.

Mr. Walling is described as having been a quiet, reserved man until he was aroused on the subject of child labor. Then he forced himself to the front as an aggressive champion against children working in factories. His energies and means were enlisted in this cause. At one time he was a State Factory Inspector in Illinois.

Mrs. Walling, who was Miss Anna Stransky, is a graduate of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. She has done considerable literary work. She is a Jewess, twenty-six years old, and was born in Russia. She has lived in the United States since her childhood. Her father is in business in San Francisco.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN '06

BIG GAIN IN OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES.

FIGURES PREPARED BY FORMER DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

ALASKA IN THE FRONT RANK.

Washington, Oct. 20.—George E. Roberts, who retired from the position of director of the mint on August 1, 1907, has completed the compilation of the statistics on the production of gold and silver in the various States and Territories of the United States for the calendar year 1906. Mr. Roberts estimates the production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1906 to have been $94,373,800 as against $88,180,700 for the calendar year 1905, a gain in 1906 of $6,193,100.

The principal gain was in Alaska, which amounted to $6,439,500. Nevada's gain in gold was $3,919,500; Oregon, $75,200; Tennessee, $22,300; Arizona, $55,800; Virginia, $6,300.

The greatest loss of gold in any State was in Colorado, where there was a decrease of $2,776,700. The next largest loss was in Montana, $367,300. California lost $364,200; South Dakota, $37,000; Washington, $267,000; Idaho, $300,800; North Carolina, $33,900; South Carolina, $20,500; Georgia, $71,100 and Wyoming $18,000.

* * *

Houses of Reform.

He charges that my claim as to the erection of the Houses of Reform is false. In proof of this he says that the new Constitution made it the duty of the General Assembly to erect them as soon as practicable. He complains, therefore, that my statement that it remained for a Republican Governor to denounce the outrages existing in the penitentiaries and urge the building of the Houses of Reform is false. Mr. Beckham, of course, does not remember that during the State campaigns of 1875, 1879, 1883 and 1887, covering a period of about twelve years, I repeatedly on the stump called attention to the necessity of erecting such an institution and the great wrong inflicted on the children of the Commonwealth, which occurred before the adoption of the Constitution. If any Democratic Governor before or after the adoption of the present Constitution ever called attention to this matter I have no knowledge of it. A session of the Legislature had intervened after the adoption of the Constitution and nothing was done, as I remember, looking to the building of the institution. So that I spoke the literal truth when I stated that it remained for a Republican Governor to denounce this outrage and call attention to the establishment of such an institution. Not only so, but he says that the Democratic Legislature of 1898 passed the law establishing this institution when he was Speaker of the House and the Republican General Assembly of 1896-1897 had nothing to do with it.

Now, in the first place, there was no Republican General Assembly of 1896-7. The House was then Republican and the Senate was Democratic. Either the Governor is ignorant, or misrepresents the facts. I do not mean to say that he is a falsifier, for that would be harsh, but I will say that the truth is so distasteful to him that rather than come in contact with it he will not hesitate to travel a great distance around it, so that he may exist in the atmosphere of falsehood, which is peculiarly agreeable to his intellectual temperament. Now, what will be thought of this little Bombastes Furioso when I say that in the Act of the Acts of 1896, it will be found that the law was then passed providing for the erection of this institution and one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose. And in the face of this plain statute he with unblushing effrontery, says that "the Democratic Assembly of 1898, when he was Speaker of the House, passed this law providing for the establishment of the Houses of Reform."

In the message of 1896, a Republican Governor called attention to this matter. Again at the called session of 1897 he called attention to it, and again in 1898. The only thing the Legislature of 1898 did was to appropriate $75 per capita for the support of the inmates and $5,000 for the payment of subordinate officers, agents and employes.

The purpose of the creation of this institution was its reformation, the education and morals of the inmates, and the board was authorized to introduce and carry on such branches of industry and manual training as were adapted to the age and capacity of the inmates. These branches are named. But the present administration has violated the purpose and object of the act by hiring out these helpless children to a taskmaster.

* * *

The Expositions.

The answer of the Governor to the failure of himself and those associated with him concerning the St. Louis and Jamestown Expositions is disingenuous. At the legislative session of 1902 in order to place Kentucky abreast of the times, a bill was introduced providing for an appropriation to enable Kentucky to be properly represented at St. Louis, which was defeated. It being apparent that even if an appropriation should be procured at the session of 1904, it would come too late to erect buildings and exploit the State, a number of patriotic citizens of Louisville incorporated the Kentucky Exhibition Association, the purpose of which was to supply the failure of Beckham's administration. These gentlemen raised a considerable amount in Louisville, which was supplemented by contributions of public-spirited citizens throughout the State, totalizing some $32,000 and with it constructed the Kentucky building at St. Louis before the meeting of the session of 1904. Not only so, but they advertised thoroughly to procure exhibits all along the line of the State's resources and industries. But for this, Kentucky would have gone unrepresented. The association then made a careful canvass among the members of the Legislature, and by persistent work induced that body on January 27, 1904, to appropriate $75,000 to assist in the good work.

I repeat, that no appropriation was made in 1902, and none could have been made effective afterwards but for the actions of the citizens of the State. Hence, I say, that had not been for our side influences, Kentucky would not have been heard of at that Exposition, and even had the Legislature failed in its duty those same citizens would have completed the enterprise.

As to the Jamestown Exposition, although intended to celebrate one of the most important events in the nation's history, Mr. Beckham and his crowd did nothing, and again the people of the State rescued the mass and saved the State from discredit.

Governor Beckham has failed to attend many of the great national conventions looking toward development and progress, and has never failed to interest himself in a number of important gatherings in Kentucky looking to the same purpose. And yet he claims great credit for having advanced the material prosperity of the State.

* * *

Common Schools.

The Governor has been unable to find anything I have said concerning common schools in Kentucky. I suppose he thought when he read the Princeton speech, that like himself I had exhausted myself in the first effort and was continuing to make the same speech. Had he interested himself in the matter the newspaper reports he would have found that from day to day new topics were introduced. There was so much to say that it could not have been embraced or compressed in one speech. I claim great credit for increasing the common school per capita and the school term one month. The reason for all this is quite apparent.

In the first place, for reasons which will be given hereafter, the equalized, assessed value of property in Kentucky has greatly increased since Beckham went into power. The average yearly increase for the seven years of his administration has been $79,000,000.

The Republican administration collected twenty-two cents on each $100 of taxable property for common school purposes, the per capita for sinking fund. By Act of March 4, 1904, page 60, Acts 1904, the tax for common school purposes was raised from twenty-two cents to twenty-six and one-half cents on each $100, and lowered one and one-half cents on general expenses, which had heretofore been increased under Beckham rule from fifteen to twenty-two and one-half cents on the $100, thus the rate for the sinking fund was decreased to two cents on the $100.

The equalized value of assessed property under Beckham rule exceeds the yearly average value of property on which the Republicans collected taxes:

In 1904	$ 61,085,794
" 1905	83,758,279
" 1906	275,187,442
" 1907	307,016,636

It is apparent that the increased school per capita is due solely to the increased rate of tax for that purpose, collected on a largely increased valuation of property. It is proper to add that in 1906 the tax rate was raised to twenty-six and one-half cents, although the value of property had increased, the Beckham administration was never able to reach that amount.

Their highest per capita was $2.60 for year ending June 30, 1904, which was proclaimed for campaign purposes in 1903, and to which they overapportioned the fund and left a deficit June 30, 1904, of $98,324.67. See Auditor Hager's report for that year, page 53.

But the Governor says I do not explain the per capita for the school fund in 1899 and increasing the per capita tax $2.70; nor the charge that such padding caused a deficit the following year (1900) of $100,000 which his administration made good and caused the per capita that year to fall to $2.45.

The Governor's statement is simply untrue, as I shall show by good authority. The per capita apportionment for the school fund for the school year ending June 30, 1900, was made in August, 1899. The report of Auditor Coulter, a Democrat, page 166, shows that at that time the fund ended the year only no (June 30, 1900) there would be a deficit in the fund, but that there was a balance in it of $71,663.13. Nor was there any deficit for the next year, for the same Auditor's report, at same page, shows that at the end of school year, June 30, 1901 there was a balance in the fund of $112,799.

I do not content myself by saying Governor Beckham's statement is false. I refer to books and pages showing it to be false.

The average yearly expenses of the Superintendent of Public Schools, under the Republican administration, was $4,506, while under Governor Beckham's the yearly average for the seven years has been $6,711, an increase of 25 per cent.

* * *

The School-Book Bill.

And in connection with common schools I call attention to Governor Beckham's speech on the subject of the School Book Bill. In his opening speech at Columbia Governor Beckham said: "Notwithstanding the united opposition of the Republican legislators we passed the school book law, which gives to the children of the State their school books at a price much less than they formerly paid."

Gov. Beckham must have known that this statement was untrue. The Republicans in both houses voted for the bill to form school book law, and were at all times heartily in favor of its passage, but they joined with a number of Democratic Representatives and Senators and succeeded in defeating, after a struggle of three sessions of the Legislature, the passage of the school book law, which gave the Governor the power to appoint three commissioners to select all the school books for the children of Kentucky. The purpose of Gov. Beckham and his machine associates was to place the power in his hands to appoint the members of the commission who would have the letting of this enormous contract, in order that the machine might be strengthened. Nor is this all. It was openly charged by Democrats that the object of this measure was not only to obtain the appointment of three officers, but to introduce the school book companies to pay tribute to the commission. Mr. Beckham and his associates stubbornly opposed the right of the county officials of the State to select the school books. He did everything in his power to take the right from the people and place it in his own hands. After the law was passed by the unanimous vote of both houses Gov. Beckham, because of the refusal to adopt his views, failed to sign it, but allowed it to go into effect by a lapse of time, and for the benefit of the auditor to claim credit for this law, and to charge the Republicans with opposition to it.

* * *

Failed To Warn Senator Goebel.

The Governor, as usual, refers to his "trump" card that he has used on so many occasions to assail himself in connection—the Goebel assassination. He charges that in my sworn testimony in the Ripley case I admitted that I had been informed several times of the plot to murder Senator Goebel, and that I did nothing to save the life of a man who had once befriended me. This statement is willfully and maliciously false, as I will show. I never was informed but once that there would be any attempt made to assassinate Mr. Goebel. This was on the day that the large crowd came to Frankfort from the mountains. As soon as I was informed of it I sent for the men who appeared to be in control of the people who had come there, and told them that I had heard that such an attempt would be made, when I was assured by them that there was absolutely nothing in it, and it turned out that there was nothing in it, because no attempt whatever was made to assassinate Mr. Goebel at that time. This being true, I said nothing to him about it, and because I believed the report was groundless. The Governor, however, with that convenience of memory for which he is famous, neglected to state other things that I said in my testimony. See page 41, Democratic Hand Book. I said, as soon as I heard it that "it should be removed; such a thing would be an infamous and cowardly outrage and would ruin our case. I will go up in the Senate chamber and inform Senator Goebel of this matter, and I will come down with him and stand by him and see that he shall not be hurt, not an indignity shall be given him." Now, why did not this apostle of truth state the facts as they occurred? One who conceals the truth is more criminal than one who tells a deliberate falsehood. There is also a reference in my testimony, at page 40, as to a conversation I heard by a Mr. Ripley, concerning the assassination, but this, it will be seen, occurred after the death of Mr. Goebel.

Senator Goebel had been my friend, and I had been his. He was killed several days after the first conversation alluded to, and after nearly all the persons who were present in Frankfort on the day of that conversation had left the city.

With a similar disregard for the truth, Mr. Beckham says that during the contest at Frankfort, that no man in Frankfort during the dark days of Taylor's Administration did more to stir up the passions of the mob and bring about lawlessness and crime, in violent and inflammatory utterances than I did. I challenge him to show a single utterance of mine, or any effort upon my part that was calculated to stir the passions of the mob. He also undertakes to make the impression, in utter disregard of the truth, that the Republicans, including myself, indorsed the assassination of Goebel, in convention. It is true that we did indorse the Administration of Mr. Taylor, and no man supposed that by doing so that by doing this he was indorsing the assassination of Mr. Goebel; and no man knows better than Mr. Beckham that this is true, because I introduced a resolution in that convention denouncing in the strongest terms the assassination of Mr. Goebel, which passed by a unanimous vote. I would be glad to see the time come in Kentucky when political demagogues and tricksters could find something else to exploit and pulls of their mistakes and failures in office outside of the continual reference to the assassination of Mr. Goebel. This is a question for the courts, and not a question for newspapers and stump orators. Even the Cincinnati Enquirer has dropped this conduct during this campaign. Whenever any man says that the death of Goebel was caused by a conspiracy of the Republican party he utters an untruth. I might say with even more propriety and more semblance of truth that the Democratic party was responsible, or is responsible, for the murder of Marcum and others, and the shielding of the real assassins. This, however, is far from my purpose, for I believe that the Democratic party is in the main made up, with comparatively few exceptions, of patriotic and honorable men, who would scorn to do such a thing, and who condemn it as I condemn the assassination of Mr. Goebel. There is no more convincing proof of littleness than the resort of the present gang in a desperate effort in order to rally to the support of the people. I may remind Gov. Beckham, however, that while the assassination of Mr. Goebel was a terrible and unspeakable crime, that it is a much less crime than the conduct engaged in by him and his associates which resulted in the assassination of liberty and the expressed will of the people.

* * *

The War Claim.

Considering Mr. Beckham's conduct with reference to the war claim, I confess astonishment that he should have ever referred to it. He says that I wrote a letter, a pretended copy of which he produces, to Capt. Calhoun. I did write such a letter, and wrote it because of the relations existing between Capt. Calhoun and myself, and on that letter was written the word "Personal." Capt. Calhoun was so lost to every sense of propriety that he furnished this letter to Mr. Beckham in the campaign of 1903, and Mr. Beckham having no higher conception of honor than Capt. Calhoun, read it in his speech. At that time the word "Personal" appeared in the letter. Col. Breckinridge, although supporting Beckham, denounced both him and Calhoun for their conduct. But the letter now appears with the word "Personal" omitted. Capt. Calhoun will strike a word from a letter in order to make use of it, or will knowingly make use of it after a word has been stricken from it, is nothing more nor less than a criminal. Mr. Beckham also produces a letter from Wade H. Forrester, who says that he has no doubt that if he had agreed to take this claim for collection, he could have obtained a contingent fee of 25 per cent. As to that Mr. Forrester may think as he will on this subject I have nothing to say; but I have this to say—that the fact that no contract was made with him to collect the fee is the best evidence that he is mistaken in the matter. I will say, also, that I never heard of the New York decision until I saw it referred to by Mr. Forrester. But while on this subject I desire to read to you the statements of John K. Hendrick, a Democrat, and candidate for Attorney General on the Democratic State ticket, concerning Mr. Beckham's connection with this claim. Col. Hendrick had the highest character, and I would like now for Mr. Beckham to say whether or not he spoke falsely when he said in a public speech in Nicholasville, Ky. (after referring to the statement of Governor Bradley in regard to pardon brokers and grafters and the failure of the Governor to give the names of such offenders to the public):

"He is as unfaithful to the people who have given him as he was when he failed to disclose to the Legislature the fact that he had a contract with Mr. Calhoun binding him to collect the war claim, for $3,000, and permitted them to pass a bill which would not only no give a new contract with Calhoun, and thus sandbag the taxpayers out of $68,000. If there was not collusion and graft in that, what in the world is the foundation of the strange attachment between Beckham and Calhoun?"

Mr. Hendrick further said:

"Let the Governor before he persists in discussing the reasonableness of this fee explain his strange and incomprehensible conduct. And while he is explaining this to the sweltering workmen of this State, let him also state the cause of the warm friendship existing between this obscure attorney and himself. Every reader of his speech, which he did not deliver, will wonder at his brazen effrontery when I say to them emphatically and positively, that before the Governor entered into a contract with Mr. C. C. Calhoun, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn had notified the Governor of the readiness of the United States Government to pay the claim, and had in connection with many other Senator from Kentucky, as well as her eleven Representatives, been fighting for the payment of the claim for years."

At another point in his speech he says:

"The Governor willfully concealed this contract and its terms from the Legislature and permitted Mr. Calhoun to prosecute and through a bill authorizing the Governor to increase the fee in addition of the enormous sum of more than $68,000. * * * I have talked to twenty-five or thirty members of the Senate and House which passed that unfortunate bill, and each member thus approached has assured me that the Governor concealed from him the Calhoun contract, or he would not for any consideration have voted for such an unwarranted measure. So you see the question is not upon the unreasonableness of the fee, but did the Governor, in violation of his official duty and oath of office, willfully withhold from the Legislature information that it was justly entitled to under oath."

Continuing, at another point in his speech, he says:

"The United States Government recently passed an act to pay the Spanish-American soldiers who enlisted from Kentucky for the time elapsing between their enlistment and the date of their being mustered into service, and allotted to Kentucky $150,000, to be paid to her soldier boys, and not to C. C. Calhoun. The Governor, after he was notified of this through the strange and inexplicable attachment between him and C. C. Calhoun, sent Calhoun after the money, which was received and brought to Frankfort and deposited, not to the credit of the State Treasurer, but to the personal credit of J. C. W. Beckham, without bond, and when it was paid out about $18,000 was retained. Who got it divinity alone can tell."

* * *

Elections of 1899 and 1903.

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publicans or on account of any wrong done by them.

* * *

Temperance Question.

The Governor says I tried to belittle temperance. I did no such thing, but I did try to belittle him as its "guide, philosopher and friend."

I have said that it is a great and important question, and that my record at the polls will show that I have always been its advocate and friend. But I have said, and repeat it, that there are other more vital questions in this campaign. What would universal temperance amount to in this Commonwealth while we are in chains? The question of first importance is the enactment of such election laws as will give every citizen the right to cast his vote unrammeled and have it honestly counted. Another, is a fair apportionment law, such as will give the voters, as nearly as possible, equal representation in all the branches of the Government. In 1776, our forefathers did not hesitate to inaugurate a struggle for this right, which, after long duration and great suffering, ended in giving us freedom from the domination of Great Britain. We should preserve, if need be at the risk of our lives, the freedom which they handed down to us.

Another most important thing is to smash the Frankfort machine and to prevent the re-establishment of the Louisville machine, and drive and keep from power the cormorants that have been devouring the substance of the people.

The Republicans have a platform on the temperance question. Our opponents have none, except as each candidate may be able to construct one to suit himself. Beckham has one, Hager another, South Trimble another and Owen Tyler another, and yet each one says he is the nominee of the Democratic party. Such a humiliating political spectacle was never before witnessed in Kentucky.

It is admitted that when Beckham and Hager were candidates in 1903, that a check was accepted by the Campaign Committee from the beer interest, of $3,500. Of course, this check was not given to obtain any concessions or promises. They would have us believe it was given merely because the beer people were overflowing with generosity and desired to exhibit their tender affection for Democratic interests.

Now, I contend that one of two things is necessarily true: either Beckham and Hager have betrayed the friends who stood by them in their hour of need, or they are not in earnest when they claim to be in favor of temperance. Neither the whisky people nor the temperance people can safely trust them. Those who will betray one friend will betray others. I have said and I repeat it, beware of men who come to you with a temperance pledge in one hand and a beer check in the other. Beware of men who stand with one foot in the water wagon and the other in a beer wagon. The two teams are moving in the opposite directions and you well know what will be the inevitable result. Gov. Beckham tells what his party has done in the way of temperance legislation, but he utterly fails to show that as Governor he ever recommended a single line of legislation, and he utterly fails also to say that the Republicans as earnestly favored temperance legislation as the Democrats. He must be judged by his official record and not by his personal declarations. Senator Farris, a Democrat, and one of the leaders in the temperance fight, in a letter dated September, 1906, to Rev. Adams, the head of the Anti-Saloon League, said among other things—that Beckham never supported the County Unit Bill until the first, second, third and fourth-class cities were exempted from its provisions; and only agreed to the bill then when he told him that his assistance would be a leverage in his hands that would enable him to beat one of his best friends, and yet Beckham now claims great credit for the adoption of the present law.

Senator Farris says, "Gov. Beckham is posing to-day as the apostle of temperance, not because he is in favor of it, but because of the 'leverage.' Refer me to a single message of the Governor in which he advised the passage of a local option measure." Continuing, Farris says: "It took him six years to find that it was his duty to enforce the law; it will only take him six hours after November 6, for him, 'lightning change artist' as he is, to forget it."

Gen. Haley, who is the brains of the present administration, as was found by an Anderson county jury almost entirely composed of Democrats, wrote a famous letter, which I will read to you, for it is a model of perspicuity and force:

"Don't be alarmed about the State Journal's charges of bribery against the rectifiers or at Gov. Beckham's hint for an investigation. You are right; it might embarrass us, too, and Beckham and all of us know it. We know there has been dirty work among the rectifiers, but we are just using that to bluff them, to pass the tax bill, for we must have more money to meet the big increased appropriations or the voters will kick. So you see outward looks don't count for much, and the chief knows what he is doing. We will get more money by the deal; keep the country people in line, and then we'll get the rectifiers and others back, so as to still have the city organization safe.

"The temperance bill was worked the same way. We all fought that bill, but when we say one had to pass and that passing the county unit bill, with all the big cities exempt, will satisfy the liquor people in the cities and the temperance people in the country, and safely put the whole matter out of politics, which is pretty smooth work for the leaders, we just delivered the goods to both sides. Beckham will do now as then, and there will be no investigation, either." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that there was to investigation.

But let us for a moment turn to Gov. Beckham's position when he was Speaker of the House in 1898, and as such Chairman of the Committee on Rules. That committee had power during the last ten days of the session to call any bill from the "orders of the day," propose same for consideration and, if decided to consider it, have it read, if necessary, the third time and put it on its passage.

During that session there were two bills introduced providing for the county unit; one House Bill 39, by Rev. Petty, of Grant county, the other, what was known as Senate Bill 25, which had passed the Senate and been reported to the House. On February 17 (House Journal of 1898, page 566) the House bill was read the second time and placed in the "orders of the day." That session lasted until March 15, but neither Chairman Beckham nor his committee ever took any steps to bring the bill to a vote, but suffered it to die. The Senate bill reached the House March 1, but was never called up by Chairman Beckham or his committee. This bill progressed to the "orders of the day," and on March 14 Mr. Lackey moved to call it from the "orders of the day" "and consider it," but the motion failed and it, too, died. Where, then, was this mighty temperance man, who with one blast of his bugle could have saved the day? All the members of his committee voted against the motion except Speaker Beckham, and he did not vote.

Time and again, Beckham and Hager have been asked whether they indorse Owen Tyler, who is running on a platform in favor of open saloons on Sunday, and whether they would vote for him if they resided in Louisville. Beckham has treated the question with contemptuous silence. Hager says no man has ever heard him say that he indorsed Tyler. This may be true, and it is equally true that no man has ever heard him say that he did not indorse him. He says, in substance, that the question of repudiation of Tyler is one for the people of Louisville, and he fails to say how he would vote. His position is one of evasion. He denies that he had anything to do with Tyler's nomination, although John Wakefield, a reputable man, has said that the nomination was approved by the Democratic State ticket. He says that the primary was fair, and yet Bob Bingham, our honest and fearless Mayor, declined to enter the contest because of its unfairness.

Beckham and Hager have canvassed or will canvass, nearly every county in Kentucky, but Gov. Willson has repeatedly called attention to the fact that they have not visited, and will not visit, Louisville. It cannot be that they are ashamed to visit you, because they disfranchised you in 1900, for in 1903 they were here. What is the matter? They are simply afraid to meet the issue, as they know they will have to meet it here. If either of them comes here, it will be so late in the campaign that his utterances cannot be made known throughout the State before the election.

No man can tell with certainty which side of the fence they are on. In the terse language of Haley, they propose to "deliver the goods on both sides."

* * *

Conclusion.

My friends, I bring you good tidings to-night. In every locality I have visited I find Republicans, supported by many Democrats, who love Kentucky, and who will vote for her redemption. I find that gallant Gus Willson has delighted the people wherever he has gone in his great canvass. I hear words of the most extravagant praise for Breathitt, Crabbe and Bruner. They have proven towers of strength.

We are going to win this race. We will reclaim Kentucky and place her on the exalted pedestal where she is entitled to sit. We will sweep the last vestige of the Frankfort and Louisville gangs from the face of the earth, and the places that knew them now shall know them no more forever. We are told in Holy Writ that after the children of Israel had passed safely through the Red Sea and Pharaoh and his hosts had gone down in the depths, that the Israelites sounded their timbrels and sang their thanks to God. A poet commemorating this great event, wrote:

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah has triumphed, His people are free."

And after the November election we, too, shall sing a triumphant song—

"Sound the loud timbrel from land unto sea,
The people have triumphed; Kentucky is free."

Marion Harland's Recipes.

Spaghetti a L'Italienne.

[By Request of T. S.]

COOK the unbroken spaghetti in salted boiling water until tender, then drain and transfer to a hot dish.

Make the sauce of a cup of tomato liquor, thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour, rubbed smooth in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and, when smooth and thick, stir in a teaspoonful of sugar, onion juice and celery salt to taste, pepper and four tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese. Pour this over the spaghetti and serve.

* * *

Pickled Cucumbers.

[By Request of H. M. A.]

BE sure that a stone crock is perfectly clean, and pack the cucumbers in layers in this, covering each layer with salt, and, when all are in, cover with cold water. Put a weighted plate on the top layer of cucumbers to keep them under the water.

Each day remove the plate and stir the contents of the jar thoroughly from the bottom. At the end of a fortnight pick over carefully, throwing out all the cucumbers that are spotted or soft. Lay the good ones in a preserving kettle that has been lined with grape leaves, and sprinkle each layer of the cucumbers with a very little alum.

Put several layers of grape leaves over the top layer of cucumbers, cover with cold water, fit on a tight cover, and steam slowly for six or eight hours. Drain the pickles and lay in cold water until chilled through.

Pack in jars, draining them from all water first, then fill each jar to overflowing with boiling spiced vinegar. To prepare this, stir into a gallon of vinegar eighteen allspice, a dozen blades of mace, three dozen peppercorns and the same number of cloves, with a cup of sugar.

Boil these ingredients together for five minutes before filling the jars with the liquid. Seal immediately.

* * *

Cucumber Preserves.

[By Request of H. M. A.]

PREPARE as in the preceding recipe until the point is reached where the cucumbers are thrown into cold water, after steaming. Let them remain in cold water four hours, changing the water for fresh each hour. Drain the pickles and weigh them.

To each pound of them allow a pound of sugar and a gill of cold water. Put sugar and water over the fire, and, when hot, lay in the cucumbers.

Simmer very slowly at the side of the range until tender, take out the cucumbers and spread on platters while you boil the syrup with vinegar, in the proportions of a cupful to each quart of juice, and stir in for this quantity of liquid a tablespoonful, each, of powdered cloves, cinnamon and mace.

Boil until clear and thick, put the cucumbers in jars, and fill these to overflowing with the boiling liquid, and seal.

* * *

Coating For Chocolate Creams.

[By Request of J. K.]

PUT the required quantity of sweetened chocolate into the inner vessel of a double boiler and melt it. With a candy dipper dip into this preparation each ball of white fondant, and lay on waxed paper to dry.

If vanilla flavoring is desired, add this to taste to the melted chocolate before putting in the cream.

* * *

Cold Slaw.

[By Request of Mrs. W. J. K.]

WASH a cabbage and lay in iced water, slightly salted, for an hour or two. With a sharp knife cut into shreds, dropping these into iced water as you cut them.

When all are done, drain quickly, turn into a chilled salad bowl, and pour over all a dressing made by rubbing the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a paste with one beaten egg, a gill of salad oil and the juice of a lemon, adding mustard, salt and pepper to taste.

* * *

Canned Beets.

[By Request of Mrs. J. F.]

BOIL the beets and peel and slice or cut into quarters as for the table. Have fruit jars, rubbers and covers in perfect condition and pack the beets in these, filling them to overflowing with boiling vinegar that has been seasoned with a little sugar, pepper and salt to taste, and seal immediately.

Keep the beets in a cool, dark place.

* * *

Sea Foam Fudge, No. 1.

[Kindness of A. M. B.]

ONE and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one quarter cup of boiling water, the whites of two eggs, a cup of halved pecan nut meats.

Boil the sugar and water until it "hairs" when dropped from a spoon, then pour upon the beaten egg whites, whip well, add the nut meats and pour into this.

Do not use more than a quarter cup of water, or the fudge will not be good. The water must be at a hard boil.

* * *

Sea Foam Fudge, No. 2.

[Kindness of "A Bride."]

ONE measuring cup of brown sugar, tightly packed; one-half cup of granulated sugar, three-quarters of a cup of water.

Boil all together until firm when dropped into cold water. Have the white of one egg beaten stiff in a large bowl, and slowly beat the syrup into it, then add a cup of nut meats and vanilla to taste. Drop small spoonfuls quickly upon oiled paper, as the first candies are the smoothest.

If one would have the candy a success these rules must be followed strictly.

* * *

Sea Foam Fudge, No. 3.

[Kindness of A. E. M.]

TWO cups of light brown sugar, one cup of water, the white of one egg, flavoring to taste.

Boil the sugar and water until it will mold, but not until it is brittle and not yet soft as for ordinary fudge.

Have the white of an egg beaten stiff and pour in the syrup slowly, beating constantly with a patent egg beater.

Flavor, then beat again until stiff. Drop on pans from the point of a spoon, giving a pointed appearance to the top of each of the candies.

* * *

Baked Hash.

[Kindness of a Correspondent.]

ONE cup of chopped cold roast beef or chicken, one cup of boiled rice, two cups of stewed tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste.

JUDGE HAGER'S BIG MILEAGE

Has Covered 4,000 Miles Since First Speech.

Will Not Be Able To Get Home To Register.

Mr. Willson's Connection With the Tobacco Trust

MAKING DEMOCRATIC VOTES.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—When Judge S. W. Hager, Democratic candidate for Governor, reaches Bardwell to-morrow, to fill his appointment there he will have covered, since the campaign began, 3,500 miles on trains and nearly 500 miles in vehicles of various kinds. Judge Hager has covered Eastern and Central Kentucky and now the extreme western end of the State will be stumped and then the campaign will be ended with nothing left but the counting of the ballots on November 5, when it is to be decided who will be the next Governor of Kentucky.

Judge Hager has stood the campaign well and is in even better physical condition now than he was on the day he left Frankfort for the big meeting at Lexington when he opened his campaign. His voice has improved and strengthened under usage and he is now better able to talk to an out-of-doors audience. He spoke yesterday in Princeton and came here last night to rest over Sunday. The trip to Louisville was too long just for the few hours it would have given him at headquarters, so he abandoned his original intention of going to that city.

* * *

Judge Hager Cannot Vote.

As things shape themselves now Judge Hager will be cut out of a vote on November 5. He was not at home to register and his days are full up to the Sunday before the election, so that he will not be able to get home in time to register on the three days provided by law for those who were ill or out of town on the regular registration days. He is much disappointed that he will not be able to vote and tried to arrange it so that he could be in Ashland on the last day for supplemental registration, but he found he would have to cut two appointments and did not think it worth that. "If I can't get two votes to balance the one I will lose then I will not be much good," said he yesterday in talking about his lost vote.

* * *

Mr. Willson and the Tobacco Trust.

Since the campaign started nothing so important has developed and nothing has happened that will have so important an effect on the election as the discovery that Mr. Augustus E. Willson, the Republican candidate, was an attorney of the American Tobacco Company, or as it is usually known, the Tobacco Trust. His inability to deny the charge has hurt him greatly in this section of the State where the Tobacco Trust is hated worse than anything in the world or under it. It is said that the case in which the Republican candidate appeared for the trust will cost him at least 2,000 votes and perhaps hundreds more.

* * *

Mr. Stanley's Hobby.

Congressman Owsley Stanley, or, as he is usually called in the Second district, A. O., has a hobby, and that hobby is the tobacco trust. He has fought all the time for the last few years, and when he found that Mr. Willson had been the attorney for the trust he went after the Republican candidate without gloves, especially as Mr. Willson had said mean things about him, as he believed, without provocation.

* * *

Judge Hager's Fast Watch.

Judge Hager believes that he has found a good omen in his watch and its queer behavior following an accident which happened to it last week. He was hanging up his vest one night and the watch dropped out of the pocket, falling to the floor. Judge Hager picked up the watch and found that it was still running. That afternoon, when he began to speak, he looked at his watch and when he concluded found, to his surprise, that he had spoken more than two hours, according to his watch. Later investigation and consultation of other timepieces showed that he had spoken only an hour and a half and that his watch had gained thirty minutes in that length of time. The watch continued to gain at that rate and had to be set back every hour to keep it within bounds.

"That is just a forerunner of how you will run ahead of the Republican ticket," declared a good Democrat at Paducah when he heard of the watch incident.

* * *

Bryan's Work.

The effect of the Bryan tour through this section of the State is still felt, and the Democrats down here say that it has brought all the Democrats into line for the whole ticket and that there will not be any scratching done this fall. The Nebraskan aroused the Democrats and brought them out to work for the ticket in a way that will mean hundreds of votes in November. The leaders say that the First district is solid and will go from 12,000 to 15,000 Democratic. Judge Hager has made only two speeches in the First thus far, but at both places he has had fine crowds to hear him, and the indications are that his tour through the district will be a repetition of the Bryan tour. At Princeton on Saturday the crowd was larger than it was on the day Bryan spoke there. This was due to several things, but showed that the people are waking up and taking more interest in politics than they have shown during the campaign thus far.

* * *

Will Go It Alone.

During the next two weeks, until the close of the campaign, Judge Hager will stump alone. This is the first time that he has not had a Congressman or John K. Hendrick, candidate for Attorney General, with him, but it was thought best not to have two speakers together from now on, so that as much of the State could be covered as possible. Mr. Hendrick was carded to go with Judge Hager in the First district, but this was changed and Mr. Hendrick has been given new appointments. In this way two crowds instead of one can be reached, and it is believed that the benefit will be double.

A. R. DUNLAP.

Prepare For Beckham's Visit.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Gov. J. C. W. Beckham will speak here Tuesday, and the people, irrespective of party affiliation, are preparing to give the Chief Executive an enthusiastic reception. A Lexington brass band has been engaged for the occasion. Twenty young men and women of this and surrounding counties will form a choir to sing appropriate songs, and a parade will pass along the principal streets. A number of women and men on horseback will be included in the procession. Free burgoo will be served.

NINE BALLOONS IN AERIAL RACE

Second International Contest Begins To-day.

Bennett Cup Held By Lieut. Lahm Trophy.

Prizes Offered For All Kinds of Air Ships.

START BEGINS AT 4 P. M.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—After months of planning, weeks of preparation and days of manual labor, all arrangements have been completed for the second international aeronautic contest, which will be held here beginning at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Nine balloons have been entered, representing America, Germany, France and England.

The first international contest was held last year at Paris, at which Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of the United States cavalry, by a flight of 402 miles, won the James Gordon Bennett cup, the trophy of the contest. The cup is an object of art in massive silver, valued at $2,500, and was offered by James Gordon Bennett to the aeronaut covering the longest distance in a single flight. If the cup is won three times in succession by an aeronaut it then becomes the property of the aeronautic club of which he is a member. The winner of the cup in each international contest, by the terms of the donor, will receive, in addition, a prize of $2,500 in cash, together with one-half of the entry fees and forfeits. The contestant finishing second will receive one-third, and the contestant finishing third the balance of the entry fees and forfeits.

This second competition for the Bennett international aeronautic cup was organized by the Aero Club of America, under the rules of the International Aeronautic Federation, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Aero Club of St. Louis.

* * *

Nine Starters.

Monday the principal feature of the entire aeronautic meet will open the programme when the nine balloons will ascend for the international long-distance race for the Bennett cup.

Tuesday there will be a contest for aeroplanes or flying machines of the heavier than air type, with total cash prizes of $2,500.

Wednesday there will be a contest for airships and vehicles of the lighter than air type, with total prizes of $2,500.

Thursday the contest of flying machines for the scientific American cup will be held.

Friday will be "free-for-all" day, in which any kind of air craft that will get above ground may participate in the contest to win the Lahm cup, which has just been won by Aeronauts McCoy and Chandler in their long balloon flight from St. Louis to West Virginia.

* * *

Start Five Minutes Apart.

Aeronautic interest centers chiefly on the international balloon race. According to announcement of the Aero Club, the first balloon, Pommern, will be sent up at 4 p. m. Monday, and the others will follow at not less than five-minute intervals.

The balloons entered in the races, their pilots and their companions who will accompany each pilot, the country represented and the gas capacity of each balloon are as follows, given in the order in which they will start:

"Pommern," Germany; Oscar Erbeloeh, pilot; A. Lawrence Rotsch, companion; capacity, 77,000 cubic feet.

"United States," America; Maj. H. B. Hersey, pilot; A. T. Atherholt, companion; capacity, 75,250 cubic feet.

"Isle de France," France; Alfred La Blanc, pilot; Edgar W. Mix, companion; capacity, 77,000 cubic feet.

"Duesseldorf," Germany; Capt. Hugo Von Abercron, pilot; H. Heidmann, companion; capacity, 77,000 cubic feet.

"Lotus II.," England; Griffith Brewer, pilot; Lieut. Claude Brabazon, companion; capacity, 75,250 cubic feet.

"America," America; J. C. McCoy, pilot; Capt. C. DeF. Chandler, companion; capacity, 77,000 cubic feet.

"Anjou," France; Rene Gaenler, pilot; Charles Levee, companion; capacity, 79,500 cubic feet.

"Abercron," Germany; Paul Meckel, pilot; Herr Polanta, companion; capacity, 50,000 cubic feet.

"St. Louis," America; Alan R. Hawley, pilot; Augustus Post, companion; capacity, 77,000 cubic feet.

All the details of the race are in charge of a commission appointed by the Aero Club of America. The commission is made up of the following: Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America; Frank S. Lahm, member of the Aero Club of America and representative of the Aero Club of France; L. D. Dozier, president of the Aero Club of St. Louis; Charles J. Gladden, member of the Aero Club of America, and Charles Jerome Edwards, treasurer of the Aero Club of America.

Next in importance in the features of the programme is the competition by aeriel vehicles of every kind, which are divided in the classes as follows: Dirigible balloons or airships, which are lighter than air, being made so by bag or envelope containing a gas lighter than air.

Machines heavier than air, which are designed to be lifted from the ground and propelled by the pressure of planes or extensive surfaces of some light material against the air.

All the air craft have reached St. Louis and are being assembled on the plot of ground in Forest Park, whence the ascensions will be made.

The plot of ground is at the eastern end of Forest Park, about two miles from the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and is one of the highest points in the city.

* * *

Precautions Against Fire.

All the dead grass has been burned away from the slopes of the hills leading up to the grounds, that a chance spark may not in a few moments destroy many thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property and prevent the great race. As a further safeguard rules have been made to prevent anyone from smoking near the inclosure. The balloons have been stored at the old ice palace for several days, under the personal care of aeronauts who are to man them. Each has been carefully examined for possible weak spots, the ropes, cords and valves have been tested, and talcum powder has been sprinkled where the varnish was sticky. To-day all were taken to the grounds and final details of arrangements were completed for the contest.

GYROSCOPIC AIRSHIP.

New Principle Used in Louis Bregnet's Machine.

Paris, Oct. 20.—A new principle for aerial navigation with heavier-than-air machines has been employed in some recent experiments and gives promise of large size. Instead of using plans on the box kite principle driven by a vertical propeller, as is the case in the aeroplanes of Santos Dumont and other experimenters up to this time, rotary horizontal planes are used. In other words, the gyroscopic principle is employed and the machine is called the gyroplane. The theory is that by the employment of horizontal propellers the machine can be easily lifted and lowered after the fashion of the old "helicoptre" toy, longitudinal motion being obtained by the force of gravity by allowing the machine to dip and glide on its planes in the same way that heavy birds soar.

Count De'Lambert believes that this is the true solution of aerial flight, but the honor of constructing the first machine on this principle belongs to Louis Bregnet. In the preliminary trials the machine left the ground instantly when the motor was set in motion and was easily sustained in the air with seventy-eight revolutions a minute. When the motor was slowed down the gyroplane descended gently. Perfect equilibrium was maintained. The longitudinal flight has not yet been attempted, but the inventor thinks it will be easy to make seventy-five kilometers an hour.

BODIES TO BE BROUGHT HOME FOR BURIAL.

Believed That Dawson E. Burch Killed His Wife and Then Shot Himself.

The mother and sister of Dawson E. Burch, who, with his wife, Flora, were found dead at their home in Chicago, Saturday, each with a bullet wound in the temple, were not apprised of the fact until yesterday morning at their home, 114 West Jacob avenue. His mother is Mrs. Jennie Burch, and his sister is Miss Lucile Burch, employed in one of the retail dry goods stores here. Mrs. Burch said that further than what appeared in yesterday morning papers she had heard nothing from Chicago.

The police in that city have come to the conclusion that Burch killed his wife and then shot himself. Burch was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., and was twenty-five years old. His wife, a Paducah girl, was twenty-six years old. Mrs. Burch said she had never seen her son's wife, and did not even know her maiden name. Burch was in Louisville last week visiting his mother and sister, who are prostrated over the affair. They have made arrangments to have the bodies brought to Elizabethtown, where the burial will be. Arrangements have not yet been completed.

TOBACCO GROWERS' BIG ANNUAL MEETING

SHELBY COUNTY FARMERS TO ENTERTAIN DELEGATES.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN MURDERED NEAR PRINCETON.

HIT OVER HEAD WITH STICK.

Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—C. M. Hanna, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the annual convension of the National Tobacco Growers' Association, which will be held in this city October 30, has issued the following statement about the gathering:

The eyes of the tobacco-growing sections of North America are all turned toward Shelbyville, Ky. Why?

The tobacco-growing sections of North America are now so well organized that they are able to perfect and maintain a national organization, whose headquarters are at Owensboro, Ky.

Once a year the organization meets at a place previously selected, and last year at Clarksville, Tenn., representatives from the Burley District invited this organization to meet at Shelbyville, Ky., on October 30, 1907. The invitation was accepted. Delegates are coming from every tobacco-growing section of the country. The citizens of Shelby county and Shelbyville extend an invitation to every tobacco grower to be on hand on the above date. They have arranged to have good speakers on hand to entertain and enlighten the growers. And in addition to good speakers there will be plenty of good burgoo.

There is a very important question before the White Burley District. A very vital one—cut out the 1908 crop, or not cut it out; which shall it be? How is the best way to answer it? Let every delegate and every visitor help decide this question. If you are in favor of cutting out the crop wear a white ribbon. If you are opposed to cutting out the crop wear a blue ribbon. Remember this. Last year at this time you were told that five cents would buy your tobacco—could not possibly pay you any more. Now they are saying stay out of the pool and we will pay you twenty cents. Why so? The answer is easy—organization. If organization will do this in so short a time, why not stick to the organization and make twenty cents the ruling price for white burley tobacco?

Let every one avail himself of this opportunity to demonstrate to the manufacturers that we have gone in to win, and win we will.

Remember, the invitation is extended to all—to every one.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

[Business Established Sixty Years.]

NEW YORK STORE.

HABERDASHERY— Main Floor.

INTERESTING SALE
—OF—
MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
ALL WEIGHTS IN COTTON AND WOOL
MODERATELY PRICED.

Medium-weight Merino and Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers—50c and $1.00 garment.

Heavy-weight Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Shirts or Drawers—Prices 75c and $1.00 garment.

Heavy-weight Lamb's Wool Shirts or Drawers—Price $1.50 garment.

"Conradi & Friedman's" Medium-weight Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers—Price $1.50 garment.

The celebrated Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary Woolen Underwear in three weights—
Light-weight—Price $2.00 garment.
Medium-weight—Price $2.50 garment.
Heavy-weight—Price $3.00 garment.

Complete line of American Hosiery Co.'s Underwear in all weights—Prices $1.50 to $3.50 garment.

"Wilson Bros.'" No. 490 Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts or Drawer in sizes from 30 to 50—Price $1.50 garment.

Sole Agents for "Schlichten" Ramie Fiber Underwear—Best for all climates.

COLORED DRESS GOODS— Second Floor.

SALE OF
AUTUMN'S NEWEST WEAVES
—IN—
COLORED WOOLENS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES TO-DAY.

New assortment of Black and White Shepherd Checks in three sizes; strictly all wool, cashmere finish; 44 inches wide; regular $1.25 value—To-day's Price $1.00 yard.

Our special 1003 Colored Broadcloth, 52 inches wide; beautiful satin finish; regular $2.00 value—Specially Priced for this week at $1.50 yard.

Special in French Voiles, in hard-twisted finish, the popular material now so much in demand; in colors of new red, golden brown, navy, old rose, reseda, pearl, tan and staple shades; regular $2.00 value—Specially Priced at $1.69 yard.

Choice of our entire line of French Broadcloth, so much in demand for handsome tailor gowns; full 54 inches wide; in a wide range of colors; regular $3.00 value—Specially Priced at $2.48 yard.

CHINA AND CUT GLASS— Basement.

SALE TO-DAY
—OF—
CHINA AND CUT GLASS
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Brilliant Cut Glass Bowls, 8-inch size; regular $5.00 value—Reduced to $3.00.

Regular $3.50 8-in. Cut Glass Bowls—Reduced to $2.49.

Brilliant Cut Glass Cream and Sugar; regular $3.75 value—Reduced to $3.00.

Extra special sale of Cut Glass Tumblers—Set of Six for $1.50.

Sale of Austrian Dinnerware; 100 pieces to set; regular $15.00 and $18.00 values—Reduced to $12.50.

Pink Decorated Semi-Porcelain Dinnerware; 100 pieces to set; regular $15.00 value—Reduced to $10.00.

Special in 12-piece Toilet Sets; in pink and green tints—Special Price $5.00.

Special in 10-piece Toilet Sets, blue and terra cotta—Special Price $3.00.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Set of Six Blue Japanese Cups and Saucers—Special 95c set.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

[Business Established Sixty Years.]

NEW YORK STORE.

LACE CURTAINS— Fifth Floor.

EXTREMELY LOW-PRICED SALE
—OF—
IMPORTED LACE CURTAINS.

Special Showing of Imported Lace Curtains at Unusually Low Prices—

$3.00—Real Cluny Curtains, made on extra heavy imported net; regular price $3.50.

$2.50—Irish Point Lace Curtains, good quality net, in white or ecru, 3 yards long; regular price $3.50.

$6.50 Lace Curtains; several patterns in Irish Point, Battenberg and Cluny; regular price $7.50 to $9.00.

DOOR AND WINDOW DRAPERY.

We are showing the most complete line in the city. Our line includes every shade and combination of color, in Velour, Silk Tapestries and Cretons—Prices range from $12.50 pair up.

KNIT UNDERWEAR— Main Floor.

WOMEN'S FALL-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR
SPECIALLY PRICED FOR
TO-DAY.

Women's Medium-weight Merode Ribbed Cotton Underwear; hand-finished; vests and pants—Price 39c.
Union Suits 65c

Women's Fall-weight Merode Ribbed Cotton Underwear; all hand-finished; vests, pants, tights and corset covers—Price 50c.
Union Suits $1.00

Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Pants; splendid quality; fast and stainless; all sizes—Special 50c.

UNDERWEAR SPECIAL—Women's White Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests, low neck and sleeveless; 25c value—Special 19c.

FLANNELS— Second Floor.

LIBERAL PRICE REDUCTION
—IN—
OUTING AND SHAKER FLANNELS
AND FLANNELETTES
—ON—
SALE TO-DAY.

Outing Flannels, in stripes, checks and plaids; of pink, blue and gray; all first quality of Amoskeag make; value 12½c—At 10c yard.

Shaker Flannels, the genuine old-fashion kind that launders and wears without shrinking; value 45c—At 35c yard.

Domet Flannels—Four great values:
20 pieces at 6½c yard; value 10c.
15 pieces at 8c yard; value 12½c.
10 pieces, extra wide, at 12½c yard; value 19c.

Velour Flannelettes, extensive assortment of the newest designs, in dainty colorings, for dressing sacques, kimonas, house gowns, waists and wrappers; value 19c—At 15c yard.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

FATAL BLOW.

Confederate Veteran Dies of Wound Received In Quarrel.

Princeton, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Jeff Prewitt, a Confederate veteran, aged sixty-two years, died this morning as the result of a blow from a stick, inflicted by Bob Mills, a farmer. The men met on the road two miles south of this city yesterday afternoon and quarreled. Prewitt was on his way home from the Democratic speaking here. Mills is in jail.

Four Real Estate Deals.

Lancaster, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Johnson Price bought a two-story frame dwelling and ground attached on Richmond avenue in this city for $4,000. Robert Speake bought the Flannery farm on the Lexington pike for $80 per acre. J. E. Sherrow sold his farm to Turner and Carpenter for $60 per acre. It lies in the Bourne locality. Robert Kidd sold his house and lot in upper Garrard to Pennington, of Corbin, for $1,500.

Forty-Six Cars Ran Over Him.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—George Hughes was run over and killed a few miles west of here to-day by a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train, have not been received. Hughes attempted to catch the train when he slipped and fell to the track. Forty-six box cars passed over him. His place of residence is unknown.

Christian Scientist Dead.

Smith's Grove, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—J. Wood Jewell, one of the leading citizens of this town, died here early this morning and will be buried to-morrow. He had been ill three or four weeks with what was supposed to be typhoid fever, but being of the Christian Science faith, he never called in a physician. He leaves a widow and young daughter. He spent his summers in Allen county on his farm and the winters here so his daughter could be in school.

New Church Dedicated.

Smith's Grove, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—One of the largest crowds which ever gathered at Oakland assembled there to dedicate the new Baptist church to-day. The Rev. J. G. Bow, of Louisville, preached the dedicatory sermon. The church was organized by the Rev. Mr. Stallings, of Smith's Grove. The building is of brick veneering, costing nearly $4,000.

Killed His Brother.

Monticello, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Near Stubensville John Coxell shot and killed his brother, Charles Coxell, today. The particulars of the tragedy

OLD TAYLOR

Bottled in Bond

For
Forty Years
The Best
Beverage Whiskey
In or Out of
America
and
The Most Largely
Imitated
and Infringed

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Courier-Journal.

—Published—
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Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

MONDAY.....OCT. 21, 1907

"Business."

Saturday Evening Oct. 19.—The short session of the New York Stock Exchange to-day was very feverish and ended with the general list weak and at new low levels. Again this week the market declined violently nearly every day, seldom rallying to any extent. To-day's final quotations, compared with those of a week ago, show that of the active issues seventy-nine declined, twelve advanced and four remained steady. Industrial stocks were the heaviest losers. Events of the week included the embarrassment of the Heinze copper interests, the overhauling of the Mercantile National Bank, a Heinze institution, by the Clearing-House Association, the suspension from the Stock Exchange of two firms identified with Heinze interests, three bank suspensions in this country, the failure of a bank in Hamburg, the halving of dividends by the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Boston and Montana Company; further cuts in the price of copper metal without stimulating consumption and lower prices for silver. There was also an increase in failures in both this country and Canada, reflecting, no doubt, business reaction.

Prices of New York stocks are now on an average about eleven points lower than they were a month ago. The present level of twenty active railroad stocks is down to where it was on September 28, 1903, when the lowest prices for railroad issues were reached on the decline which started in 1902. On December 29, 1906, these twenty railroad stocks had recovered on an average of ten points. Industrial stocks touched the lowest on November 9, 1903. The year 1903 was the next year preceding a presidential election year, just as is 1907. In 1903 there was a heavy overproduction of securities and many other conditions which have duplicated in the present situation. The decline in securities and setback in business went only far enough to be regarded as perfectly healthy, and there seems to be no reason why there should be more than a healthful setback now. Security prices then swung too low just as they did too high three years later. Railroads and industrials are now paying bigger dividends than they did in 1903. The margin of earnings above dividends is greater. The properties have been built up at the expense of earnings, and present prices would seem to discount a more serious reaction than was experienced in 1903 and 1904, and there are few who believe the present reaction will go as far as it did then.

The wheat markets were very active during the week. Both cash and futures touched the highest prices of the season. There was a violent drop Thursday and Friday and a recovery to-day, but week-end prices show net losses as compared with last week. The heavy export demand was the principal bullish ammunition. Corn and oats moved in sympathy with wheat and ended the week at lower prices. The cotton markets were dull, with no material change in prices.

Again this week mercantile reports are somewhat at variance in sizing up the situation. According to Dun's Review, "autumn retail trade broadens under the stimulus of favorable weather and collections improve." Bradstreet's says, "trade, crop and industrial reports are rather more irregular." Bradstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending October 17 shows an aggregate of $3,064,835,000, as against $2,721,039,000 last week and $3,354,-305,000 in the corresponding week last year. Nearly every city except New York shows an increase as compared with last year. Railroad earnings continue to show a larger freight movement than last year, the gain in the first week of October being 8.5 per cent. Commercial failures this week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., are 228, against 168 last year.

Louisville bank clearings this week show a gain of nearly one million, compared with the corresponding week last year. Money continues tight. Business in nearly all lines is active.

A Test of the Filipinos.

American people should not fail to watch closely the course of events in the Philippine Assembly. No political experiment ever undertaken by our Government has surpassed this effort of ours to introduce into our Oriental possessions a certain measure of self government. It is true that the Philippine Commission plays the role of a sort of upper house, with the power to overrule the actions of the lower body composed of the Filipinos' elected representatives, but the behavior of the members of the latter body, their grasp of public questions and their views concerning them, their restraint and the quality of their deliberations, will indicate in a sure way the qualifications of the island inhabitants for actual self-government. Whether the Filipinos are capable of administering a government of their own has been a mooted issue ever since the islands came into the possession of the United States. The debates on the subject have been academic. They have thrown practically no light on the matter. Both sides have remained of their same opinion and the mere spectator has had no means of determining which of them had the weight of authority. The present assembly affords a test of the Filipinos. What they say and do will prove more than a hundred debates by tourists and theorists could ever do. So keep an eye on the assembly. It will be interesting.

The Canal Locks.

Lieut. and Civil Engineer H. H. Rosseau has come to Washington from the Isthmus of Panama with the opinion that the locks must be made wider. It is presumed that he brings that as the opinion of the commission, but, at any rate, such is his opinion.

We are here again confronted with the fact that the plans for the canal seem to be still unsettled. The question whether we should have a sea level or a lock canal was among those that were left open, and the preponderance of expert opinion was in favor of the sea-level plan. The majority of the experts were overruled by the President, and the lock plan decided upon. But now it seems that the scheme for the locks is found faulty. Originally fixed by the present commission at ninety-five feet in width, it was decided to make them 100 feet. But we are now told that this width may be insufficient.

Marine construction has been making advances. The great Cunarders, Lusitania and Mauratania, have been constructed with increase of width, and naval vessels are planned that will have a beam of eighty-eight feet. The locks as designed will still be sufficient for these, but what of future constructions? It is apprehended by some that ships hereafter designed may be so wide that they cannot pass through the locks as now contemplated. No such ships may be built, but the future is uncertain. Hence the proposition to make the locks larger. It is intimated that this may cause the expenditure of many millions more in the construction of the canal and make much longer the time needed for its completion.

Having committed itself to the making of the isthmian canal, the Government of the United States will not be deterred by the cost of construction. That it may be a great deal more than the estimates has long been conceded, and the people have made up their minds to this increase. The element of time needed for its completion is even more important than the cost, but as to this, also, public opinion has reconciled itself to any reasonable delay which may be found indispensable.

What the country hears with impatience are continual changes in the plans. It seems to imply that we have entered upon this immense task without adequate consideration. The determination to make a lock canal has never been palatable to many of the experts, and there is a prospect that this question may be reopened. Whether this matter be reopened or not, it certainly seems that we ought soon to settle the plans for the canal so that they will not again require to be changed. A good deal of work has already been done, but whether it will be found to have been judiciously done or not is a question concerning which public sentiment is by no means in unison.

Judge Taft's Next Visit.

Judge Taft's remark that he hoped to visit the Philippines two years hence, but that he would then probably come as a private citizen, naturally attracted attention from those who expect him at that time to be President of the United States. But it does not follow that he is out of the persidential race for next year.

Who will be nominated by the Republicans next year for President is a very mixed question. And it is not settled that the Republican nominee will be elected. Various circumstances may occur to render the election of a Republican President difficult or impossible. But at any rate a mere aspirant cannot assume at this time that he will be the next President. He is rather under obligations in making his plans for the future to assume that this great honor will hardly be his.

When Secretary Taft said that he hoped to visit the Philippines two years hence, he was, of course, assuming that he would not be elected President, for the President can hardly absent himself so long from the seat of government as will be required to make such a trip. His further remark that he would probably come as a private citizen would seem to intimate that he did not expect to be then Secretary of War. The term of Mr. Roosevelt as President will have expired before that, and he cannot assume that the next President will offer to continue him in the place even if he were willing to remain. Hence the remark that he would probably come as a private citizen.

While the remark of Secretary Taft is interesting, and will be variously construed, it seems most reasonable to interpret it as meaning that he is not disposed to speculate upon chances that lie in the bosom of the future. Among those chances are his possible nomination and election as President of the United States. How great are these chances is a subject upon which opinion is much divided. Upon them Secretary Taft does not wish to speculate. Should he become President, that will be sufficient reason for not making the expected visit. Should he accept some other office in the meantime, that may prevent his going as a private citizen. It may also prevent him from going at all. Of course all future events are shrouded in uncertainty. Secretary Taft doubtless spoke with a sense of this uncertainty, and expressed only what hopes he entertained.

With all these reservations, the remark of Secretary Taft will make a considerable impression. It seems to imply that he had not prominently before his mind the idea that he will be inaugurated President on March 4, 1909. If he had had that idea fixed and settled in his mind he would hardly have been thinking of visiting the Philippines at all two years hence. The making of such a remark is by no means an intimation that he is out of the race for President, but it may be taken as meaning that he is by no means so sanguine of his nomination and election as some of his supporters. He regarded it apparently as so doubtful that he was disposed to make his future arrangements on the hypothesis that it would not take place. The remark is one of considerable sigificance in this point of view, but it by no means takes him out of the race.

Washington On Rollers.

The post-office chief in Washington who comes forward with the plan for the clerks of the department to skate to work each morning is one of those independent and powerful thinkers who keep the world hustling daily to a higher and higher state of civilization. Some persons there are who are inclined to ridicule him. Christopher Columbus, Charles Darwin and Prof. Morse had to run the gauntlet of ridicule in their day, but their fellow-men learned to appreciate them as geniuses. The taunts that now are being visited upon the roller-skate statesman will be regretted some day. When his suggestion is taken up on all sides and the human race scuds along the boulevards and alleys on the pedal vehicles his wisdom will be vindicated. The scoffers will be put to shame.

It will be worth going to Washington to see—this daily procession of skaters, of all shapes, sizes, ages and degrees. It will be delectable to behold ambassadors and public officers gliding on their way. Speaker Cannon plunging down Pennsylvania avenue would be a thing of beauty and joy forever. Secretary Taft would present a spectacle of grace and symmetry not to be imagined. Nothing could be more irresistibly pleasing than the famous figure of President Roosevelt dashing hastily along the sidewalks. Admiral Dewey cruising along on a pair of roller-skates would surpass as a spectacle his attack on Manila. The Supreme Court Justices on wheels would give to the majesty of the law added glory. And the women. They would present a charming view. Shoppers could push themselves along with renewed vigor. They could get to the bargain counters with great speed. A bargain counter rush on skates would give that favorite pastime fresh excitement and interest. Pink teas accompanied by a skate would be perfectly lovely.

Of course, the mere walker—the mere person who does not wear the skates—would at times find himself in close quarters. Perchance he would be in constant fear of his life. He would be constrained frequently to climb trees and telephone poles to avoid the onrush of the flying wheelers and a terrible catastrophe. But that would matter little. The person foolish enough to go without skates under the circumstances deserves a life of uneasiness and misery. Whatever happened to him would serve him exactly right.

Point not the finger of scorn at the roller-skate statesman, then. Hail him as another genius who is just a little ahead of his time, but with whom time will some day catch up.

At a meeting of a religious organization called "The Council of God" several New Orleans negroes were sliced severely with razors. From the amount of cutlery in evidence it seems that while the colored brothers differed as to the efficacy of prayer, they agreed as to the efficacy of razors.

It is now practically certain that the mysterious seismic disturbance registered at Washington was caused by George Bernard Shaw shouting "Shake" in reply to Thomas W. Lawson's statement that a literary man should spend half of his time getting free advertising.

Still the Indiana girl who has announced that she is not a candidate for matrimony may secretly take the position that Philander C. Knox, Joe Cannon and other patriots take toward the Presidential nomination.

If the Democratic convention will come to Louisville the delegates will be treated to every delicacy of every season even if it is necessary to put the crackling bread crop on cold storage to preserve it for the guests.

The Houston Post, in acknowledging that there is little breakfast food manufactured in Texas, merely calls attention to the fact that most of the breakfast food consumed in Texas is distilled in Kentucky.

Two dozen hero medals have just been awarded by the Carnegie hero-tagging establishment, but Nathan Bay Scott, of West Virginia, will not get his till the next batch is handed out.

The Chicago police who can find no clew to the cause of a prominent clubman's suicide on the golf links do not know what it is to hunt for a ball until reason is dethroned.

Since the wireless telegraph operator lost his power of speech from a slight shock the question of whether there will ever be any wireless telegraph girls is settled.

Nine multimillionaires registered at one Chicago hotel in one day. At last Chicago has a record that New York must hump herself to break.

The Guggenheims who are in silver, copper, lead and the United States Senate have been hard hit by the recent Wall-street slump.

Perhaps it is true that all of John D. Rockefeller's jokes are old. Like his money, they are merely unappropriated.

OFFERS BIG PRIZE TO MAYOR'S CHAIR

For Best Argument For Roosevelt's Nomination.

SENATOR BOURNE, OF OREGON, HANGS UP PURSE OF $1,000.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN FEARS JOHNSON WILL BE NAMED

AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Washington, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Senator Bourne, of Oswego, Ore., the most rabid of third-termers, announced to-night that he had given to a Boston magazine $1,000, which sum shall go to the person submitting the best argument for the nomination of President Roosevelt. The contest is to close February 15, and one month later three judges, who will next month be selected to pass upon the arguments, are to render their decision.

Senator Bourne says his idea is to secure discussion and agitation resulting in conviction and crystalization of opinion in favor of the President's renomination.

"You may call it a third term or a second erective term, as you like," said the Senator to-night. "The exigencies of the times demand that he serve four years more. It is a patriotic duty that he owes to his country. He cannot shirk it if he would without making himself greater than his country, and forfeiting the respect and public confidence he now holds. He will not shirk it once the people make their wisnes known. Now is the time for them to be heard."

* * *

Afraid of Johnson.

Col. A. G. Bernard, of Minnesota, president of the National Drainage League, is very much afraid that the Democrats will have the good sense to nominate Gov. Johnson, of Minnesota, for the presidency, and therefore carry the State, unless the Republicans put a strong Minnesotan on the tail end of the Republican presidential ticket. Mr. Bernard says Senator Clapp is the man for the vice presidential nomination.

"A boom for the Senator that promises to sweep over the State in an enthusiastic way has been started largely as a result of the talk of nominating Gov. Johnson for Vice President on the Democratic ticket," continued Col. Bernard. "It is now admitted that the Governor will have to be dealt with for the second, if not the first, place in making up the slate of his party. Despite the vast majorities the Republican party has rolled up in the State for President Roosevelt, the Governor has at the same time been elected by as large a Democratic majority. Therefore, if he is nominated on the national ticket he will be likely to carry it in our State, unless a Republican is nominated as Vice President who would be certain to carry the State. That man is Senator Clapp."

* * *

Smith May Be a Senator.

The Democratic senatorial primary in Maryland is shaping up favorably to the nomination of former Governor and former Congressman John Walter Smith. Smith's principal rival is Gov. Warfield, who was a staunch supporter of the Democratic organization in Maryland until he became Governor. He then went back on the party, joined the "Independents" and now wants office again at the hands of the old party. The Democratic organization vote seems to be looming up strong both for Mr. Smith and it looks as if nothing less than a popular uprising in behalf of Gov. Warfield or some one of the other candidates would prevent Mr. Smith from capturing a majority of the legislative votes. Both Gen. Seth and A. P. Gorman, Jr., have withdrawn from the race. It is estimated that the total cost of the primaries will be $14,000. Senator Whyte is the only candidate in the field for the unexpired term of former Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, which expires one year from March 4, 1909. Consequently Senator Whyte's assessment was $2,373.29, which he paid while each of the four candidates for the six-year term from March 4, 1910, had to pay $2,966.59.

* * *

Fight Against Cattle Tick.

Excellent results have been obtained by the Department of Agriculture in its fight against the cattle tick in the South according to a report issued today and it is believed the quarantine line will be gradually pushed toward the Gulf until the pest is eradicated.

The reports received from various inspectors indicate that as a result of eight months' work about sixty thousand miles of infected territory has been freed from ticks and might therefore be placed north of the quarantine line. The work is being pushed vigorously in Virginia North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkan sas and Oklahoma and in all localities the method of starvation, pasture rotation, and direct treatment of cattle with insectides have yielded the desired results at a comparatively slight expense. In fact it is at present estimated that the total expense of the complete eradication of the cattle tick will not exceed the amount of annual loss caused to the cattle industry by the presence of the tick.

* * *

Army May Raise Horses.

There has been much criticism in the army of the horses purchased under the contract method and the War Department has about decided to have stations established where horses may be raised and trained for military service. The Quartermaster General believes that in the end this would result in an economical provision and vastly improve the quality of the animals. This idea is also held by Col. H. L. Scott, the superintendent of the Military Academy and a former Kentuckian. He urges that everything be done to support the Quartermaster General. As a step in this direction an army officer has been detailed exclusively for the purpose of inspecting horses.

* * *

Child Labor Investigation.

The investigation of woman and child labor in the United States will begin before the end of the month. The Civil Service Commission having sent in a list of persons qualified to make the investigation, the Commissioner of Labor is rapidly making appointments and sending out inspectors. The inspectors are to report the number of women and children working in the mills, with their ages and state of health and general conditions.

* * *

Fight On Cigarettes.

Maj. Gen. Greely, commanding the Department of the Columbia, has issued orders prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes on any of his military reservations. The order follows a recent act of the State of Washington, which became effective on the first of the month, regulating the cigarette.

Brakeman Injured.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—This morning as an extra freight train on the Chesapeake and Ohio was coming into Fern the engineer applied the air which caused the train to stop suddenly, throwing Brakeman R. Carr, who was standing in the caboose, against the hot stove, badly injuring his right side.

TO MAYOR'S CHAIR

Owen Tyler Expresses Confidence of His Election.

LARGE MEETINGS MANIFEST APPROVAL OF PLATFORM.

CAMPAIGN TO CONTINUE ON LINES MAPPED OUT.

JUDGE HINES SEES VICTORY.

"I am just as certain of my election as Mayor of Louisville as I am that I am making the race," said Owen Tyler yesterday afternoon. "The assertion is made with sincerity and in no spirit of boastfulness. The improvement within the last three weeks has been steady, and I must say the situation during the past week was beyond my expectation. There has been an absolute revolt on the part of the working people of this city against the Republican platform. They favor my platform. This is evidenced by the large meetings that were held during the past week in the manufacturing districts of the city.

"The more thinking people study my platform the more readily they grasp the soundness of it and its true meaning. We have not tried during the campaign to get up any misleading meetings or harrah gatherings in any part of the city for the purpose of making a demonstration. All the meetings held last week have been neighborhood meetings, not even ward meetings, and the attendance ranged from 200 to 600 people.

"We are going to continue the campaign on the lines mapped out. What we want to do is to reach all the voters and not speak to the same faces every night or even twice a week. No man running for office has ever received more substantial encouragement than I am getting every day."

* * *

Plans For Week's Campaign.

Mr. Tyler spent Sunday at his home resting for the week's campaign. He will continue visiting the factories during the day and speaking at various places at night. Nothing was done at any of the political headquarters yesterday. The Local Democratic City and County Campaign Committee will meet at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for the purpose of discussing the situation and hearing reports from committees throughout the city. The meeting will be one of importance and all the committeemen are urged to be in attendance.

The Joseph M. Lee Democratic Club will have a big rally in a huge tent at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway next Friday night. It is expected that this will be largely attended, as it is in the very heart of a district in which are located many big distilleries and other factories. Many meetings are scheduled for the week and a long list of excellent speakers has been arranged.

The Speakers' Committee, of which Capt. Frank Hagan is chairman, is careful about not booking too many meetings for each night, so that Mr. Tyler will be able to attend all that are held. The committee is importuned to fix dates and places for far more meetings than they can arrange for. The best judgment is being exercised in the assigning of places for leading meetings. It is hoped that every working district will be reached in the way of a meeting before the campaign is over.

* * *

Democratic Speakings Announced.

Democratic speakings for the city and county for this week have been arranged by the Speakers' Committee, and are announced as follows:

* * *

City Meetings.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Gibraltar Club, Reutlinger avenue and Struck street. Indoor meeting. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Judge Charles A. Wilson, James P. Edwards, Louis Stein, R. J. Hagan and N. M. Dowell.

Twelfth and Oak streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Clem W. Huggins, Thomas Walsh, Joseph M. Lee and A. M. Kals.

East End Democratic Club, Spring street and the railroad crossing, Schanke's Hall. Speaking by A. Hamilton, of Lexington; Thomas W. Drewry, Joseph M. Huffaker and Gus L. Heicken.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, AT 8 P. M.

All-Wool-and-a-Yard-Wide Club, Shelby and Oak streets. Speaking by Capt. Frank Hagan, Harry W. Robinson, James P. Reedy and N. M. Dowell.

Stonewall Democratic Club, Jackson and Madison streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Judge Charles A. Wilson, Lyne L. Herndon, James A. Hagan and Gus L. Heicken.

Twenty-sixth and Slevin streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, Dan H. Russell, Joseph M. Lee and B. J. Sand.

Mary Ann Club, Sixteenth and Maple. Speaking by R. J. Hagan, Marion Ripy, E. L. Cronk, Jerry Kavanaugh and H. H. Timmering.

West End Colonial Democratic Club, Eighteenth street and Broadway. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas W. Drewry, William J. O'Connor, Joseph M. Lee and William Jacobs.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, AT 8 P. M.

Fernleaf Club, Twenty-first street and Griffiths avenue. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas Walsh, R. J. Hagan, Jos. M. Lee and Ben J. Sand.

Twelfth-ward Falls City Democratic Club, Twenty-fourth and Duncan streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Thomas W. Drewry, Dan Russell, Herman Christen and John Adams.

Domino Club, Campbell and Chestnut streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, Charles Neumeyer, Louis Steuerle, George Steffy and William Jacobs.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, AT 8 P. M.

Nineteenth street and Griffiths avenue. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Dan H. Russell, Hunter Burke and others.

Live Oak Camp Hall, Clay street, between Market and Jefferson. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Nathan Uri, Harris Kelly, Louis Stein and N. M. Dowell.

Jerusalem Tyler Club, Spring and Payne streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Lyne L. Herndon, R. J. Hagan and Charles Martin.

Seventh-ward Owen Tyler Club, Eighteenth and Walnut streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Benjamin F. Gardner, Herman Morris, Edward M. Flexner and William Jacobs.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, AT 8 P. M.

Texas and Goss avenues. Speaking by James P. Edwards, Thomas Drewry and others.

Joseph M. Lee Democratic rally, Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. In tent. Speaking by Owen Tyler, Dan H. Russell, Capt. Frank Hagan, Hunter Burke and Gus L. Heicken.

* * *

County Meetings.

TO-NIGHT AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Eight-mile House, on Shelbyville pike. Indoor meeting. Speaking by Benjamin F. Gardner, Dan L. Russell and J. M. Stone.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, AT 7:30 P. M.

Worthington. Speaking by William J. O'Connor, Eugene Atkisson, Dr. Charles Moir and others.

Johnstown Valley precinct, at Camp's store. Speaking by Morton K. Yontz, Wallace McKay and John Adams.

Spring Garden precinct. Speaking by Judge Chas. A. Wilson, Dan Russell and others.

Okolona, on Preston-street car line, Meadow Home Schoolhouse. Speaking by Marion Ripy, Senator Charles Carroll and others.

SPEAKING TO-DAY IN EVERY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Judge Hines, Planning Week's Work, Says That All Indications Point To Certain Victory.

Voters in every congressional district in Kentucky will have the pleasure of listening to Democratic speakers to-day and to-night. Judge S. W. Hager, who spoke at Princeton Saturday, spent yesterday in Paducah and will begin this week's campaign in a speech at Bardwell. He will spend the week in the First district, save Saturday, when he will speak at Hopkinsville. Gov. J. C. W. Beckham will speak at Mt. Sterling today and Ruby Laffoon, nominee for State Treasurer, will speak at Wickliffe. Congressman A. O. Stanley will speak at Glasgow to-day and Congressman Ollie James will speak at Danville.

Congressman J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, who will spend the week campaigning in the State, will speak at Owensboro to-day. Congressman Heflin spoke at Henderson to a large crowd Saturday. He came to Louisville and spent yesterday at Democratic headquarters to the delight of those who were at headquarters. Congressman Heflin is one of the ablest orators in the South and is going to put in some hard licks for the Kentucky Democratic ticket this week. He said yesterday that it was a pleasure for him to come to Kentucky and help his congressional colleagues. Congressman Heflin is young and vigorous and, in fact, a splendid example of Southern manhood.

Congressman Ollie James was at headquarters yesterday and was somewhat disappointed on not being able to spend the day with his friend, Ruby Laffoon, who was in Paducah yesterday. However, Col. Jo. Hendrick, who was at headquarters yesterday, made things a little lively for the big Congressman from the First district. Col. Hendrick will speak at Richmond to-day.

Judge Henry Hines, chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, was busy yesterday in his room arranging details for the week's work. He also conferred with several Democratic leaders. Judge Hines said that everything out in the State looked lovely and foreboded nothing but a splendid victory for the Democratic State ticket. He said nothing but good reports came from all sections, both from the speakers and by letter, from those on the scene all the time. He said that Democrats were gaining ground every day. He said they were not on the defensive, but were on the offensive.

A TIMELY WORD FROM OUT IN THE STATE.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The last three State Fairs have abundantly justified the wisdom of their inception, and the generous appreciation of the progressive element in the far-reaching benefits to the highest material interests of the State at large. It is not saying too much nor does it savor of brag and bluster to assert that Kentucky should have really the greatest State Fair in all our broad college of States. The reason is self-evident. Kentucky's fame on account of her ideal country homes has well-nigh girdled the world, where her best citizens have ever been in loving touch with Mother Earth and all she yields to her devoted children.

The glamour of her "bluegrass," where Longfellow, Ten Broeck, Salvator and countless others scarcely less celebrated have given kingly titles to sires and made queens of dams, has given an aroma to her very name and awakened the stirrings of hearts. The delightful and tender pathos of "My Old Kentucky Home" have stirred the hearts of millions within and without her enchanting borders until it stands a classic and will ever keep the fires of Vesta burning brightly on Kentucky's altar. But it's not sentiment alone that should give coloring to our ambition. The financial side looms up big and bright, for to glory should be added the triumph of the guinea. The blue and red ribbons of our State Fair awards will soon enrich our own people and make them eagerly coveted by those far and wide.

Now let us be seriously practical. Two things are in evidence. First, we do not want years to elapse before we accomplish what could easily be done in a trice. Secondly, it requries large sums of money to project any large enterprise. This age is not satisfied with small things and crude. We have outgrown our homespun and "merry-go-rounds." Kentuckians are too sophisticated and up-to-date to be satisfied with a tame replica of the country fairs of half a century ago. The writer was informed by an official of the Minnesota State Fair that two years ago they cleared $71,000 on an investment of about $60,000. What Minnesota has or can do Kentucky can and will go her one better, and there you have it, without the help of Ananias or Col. Sellers.

Let's wake up to the measure of our opportunities and the splendid future that awaits us if we will gather the golden sheckels and at the same time add fresh laurels to our fame. We should tote square, as the darkies say. This is a State matter, from the headwaters of the Licking to the floodgates of the "Pennyrile," so the State must be its sponsor. The citizens of Louisville, the city of Louisville and Fiscal Court of Jefferson county gave $150,000, which is no small proof of their generosity and vital interest in the success of the enterprise in which all are to share alike. The State naturally expected large things of her metropolis, and surely her expectations were handsomely realized.

After this outpouring of faith and ducats it's only fair and right for the State to take a hand, and so I propose that the next Legislature loan the State Fair Association the sum of $300,000, without interest, on condition that the Fair Association returns the amount to the State in fifteen annual installments of $20,000 each. The State will be absolutely secure, as the net profits of the Fair ought to easily reach $40,000 to $50,000, for with ample financing, it can be pitched on such high lines as to command unquestioned financial success, leaving handsome balances for far greater premiums.

With handsome, modern buildings, specially adapted to the demands of each department and architecturally beautiful, the grounds laid out with spacious avenues paved with Paducah gravel, graniteloid walks, shrubbery, flowers and all the accessories that make for beauty and grace, the Kentucky State Fair would leap by a single bound into national fame and prestige. As to location, this is a most important feature.

The writer has not a foot of ground in the southern part of Louisville, being a countryman, but he deems that section of your beautiful city decidedly the most eligible section, so he advocates the region about Douglas Park (but emphatically not Douglas Park, with its soaring figures), for in this section your city is rapidly tending and the transportation facilities are unexcelled, which are two essential considerations.

Now, just one word more. All honor should be given to the managers of our State Fair for the splendid showing of the past season, accomplished in the face of difficulties and embarrassments that were well-nigh paralyzing to energy and initiative and of the most exacting character. But whatever you do, don't forget to get the $300,000 loan, sans graft, from the coming Legislature, and then Kentucky will have a State Fair that will rival the greatest and add millions to the wealth of the State and to its fair name.

A ONE-GALLUS HAYSEED.

FORMER LEADER OF WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS AGAINST PROHIBITION.

[Washington Herald.]

Miss Phoebe Couzins, formerly a strong advocate of prohibition, and whose influence in the ranks of the anti-saloon people was second to none, but who of recent years has repudiated the slogan, "down with the saloon," is emphatically opposed to the fight that the W. C. T. U. is making before Congress to make Washington a "dry town."

"I am against prohibition," said Miss Couzins, "for the simple reason that it does not prohibit. I have made thorough investigations of the claims advanced by the prohibition forces that the drink evil is at the root of almost every crime on the calendar. If that were true, how is it that the percentage of crime has not diminished in the States where prohibition has been a law for years—like Kansas, Maine and other communities? Crime flourishes just the same; the percentage is even somewhat higher, if anything. Prohibition makes sneaks out of men and boys. Prohibition always does, no matter in what shape it may be propounded.

"Another ridiculous point is the fact that a lot of women and children, led by preachers, should force their views on a community of voters and taxpayers. It is too absurd for discussion. It is a case where the church interferes with legislation, for all prohibition organizations are the handiwork of preachers who seek power and self-gain.

"Washington, with its great floating population of visitors, Senators, Congressmen, foreign diplomats, Government clerks and tourists, should not be treated in the same manner as a community which consists of a never, or but little, changing, permanent population; that is to say, where everybody knows almost everybody else. It would be narrow-minded to a degree to subject the foreign contingent of Washington to the inconvenience of a law which would deprive them of their accustomed refreshments and beverages. It is a serious question in my mind whether Congress should pass laws binding upon the foreign embassies here, which are considered foreign territory.

"Proper supervision of the liquor traffic on the part of the Government would accomplish the results sought by the temperance people, prohibition never will. For example, take the German people. In Germany, where drunkenness is less than in any other country, and where the people are accustomed to their beer and wine from childhood up, the drinking places are kept under strict surveillance of the police authorities, who at the slightest infraction of the laws on the part of the owners of saloons take their license away from them, never to have them again restored.

"The cocktail, which has created such a commotion in political and W. C. T. U. circles of late, should be regarded quite differently from what the prohibition people would wish a credulous public to believe. The cocktail is of patriotic origin, and its inventor, Betsy Flanagan, ought to be immortalized by her statue being placed in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol alongside Miss Frances E. Willard.

"Betsy Flanagan was an Irish lass, and lived in Virginia at the time of the American Revolution. She was known everywhere as a good cook and a good, wholesouled, hot-tempered American patriot, who hated the British redcoats with all the intensity of her nature. She was a good-looking girl, and an officer in the Continental army made her his wife. It was always her innermost wish to follow her husband on his marches and through the battles of the war, but he would not permit it. He was wounded and died, after which his wife moved to New York State, where she opened up an eating and drinking place, locating between White Plains and Tarrytown. Here it happened that she had for a neighbor a British Tory, who was fond of chickens and game cocks. Betsy hated the Tory because he was 'against us,' and she considered him at once her personal enemy, and decided to institute warfare on his chicken coop, with the result that the flock of game cocks dwindled from day to day, much to the discomfiture of the loyal redcoat.

"Betsy was celebrated for a certain brand of drink she brewed for the American Continentals. She called it 'bracer.' On one particular evening she invited the American and French officers to a chicken supper. After the cookery of Betsy had been sampled and praised by the patriots she invited them into a back room, where she had prepared a surprise for them. On the sideboard there were lined up as many 'bracers' as there were officers in the company, and in each glass there was placed a bunch of feathers from the tails of the game cocks, legitimately confiscated by patriotic Betsy from the barnyard of the Briton. Toasts were drunk to Betsy's patriotism, but it was left to a Frenchman to lift up his bracer in on hand and the feathers in the other, and with a bow to Betsy and the officers, exclaimed, 'Viva la cocktail.' The word struck home, and has ever since then been with the American people.

"Don't you think Betsy Flanagan deserves a monument in the Statuary Hall of Congress?" said Miss Couzins.

SIXTY YEARS' PROGRESS TO THE TRIUMPH OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

[New York Evening World.]

1842—Prof. Morse sent signals across the Susquehanna river without metallic connections of any sort by means of wires stretched along the banks.

1855—September, James Lindsay, of Dundee, read a paper before the British Association stating that if wires were run along the coast of America and Britain and charged by batteries he could send messages from Britain to America.

1864—December 8, Clark Maxwell defined at the Royal Society the ether waves to a certain extent and showed that wireless telegraphy would be possible by means of the electro-magnetic waves, the velocity of which he concluded was the same as that of light, a conclusion which has subsequently been proved correct.

1885—Sir William Preece, of the General Postoffice, London, sent currents between two insulated squares of wire, each side measuring 440 yards, and the squares were a quarter of a mile apart.

1886—Sir William Preece sent signals between two parallel telegraph wires four and a half miles apart.

1887—Prof. Hertz discovered that when a discharge was made from a Leyden jar across an air gap sparks would also pass across a gap in a circle or square of wire held away from the jar. The discovery showed that the ether waves streamed out from the spark gap in every direction.

1889—Sir Oliver Lodge obtained his first successful signalling results carried out with what he termed the syntonic circuits, the coherer principle forming a part of the experiment.

1892—Sir William Preece established regular communication between Flatholm, an island fort in the Bristol Channel, and Lavernock, on the Welsh coast, three and a third miles distant.

1894—Dr. Rathenau and Prof. Reubens signalled across the Wannsea at Potsdam, a distance of three miles, using a base line 550 feet long. The message was passed by means of earth currents.

1897—Mr. Marconi sent signals from Lavernock to Flatholm and introduced the high wire, or aerial.

1898—Mr. Marconi's wireless system having been reported on favorably by Sir William Preece, it was established between the royal yacht Osborne and Osborne House.

1899—Prof. Braun took out patents abroad in connection with wireless telegraphy.

1901—December, "S" signals received by Mr. Marconi at Hospital Point, Newfoundland, from Cornwall.

1902—February. The Philadelphia remained in communication with the Marconi station at Poldhu for a distance of 1,550 miles.

1902—December. Actual wireless telegraphic communication established between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England; dispatches being sent by the Governor General of Canada to King Edward, to the King of Italy and to the London Times.

ARRESTED FOR KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Several complaints came to Chief of Police Haager three weeks ago from residents in the vicinity of First and Walnut streets that several disorderly houses were being conducted in the neighborhood. Chief Haager immediately made an investigation and gave those occupying the reputed disreputable houses notice to move out within ten days' time.

Last night, with several detectives, he again made an investigation and found that the occupants had failed to obey his order. Four arrests were made and Bell Hite, 109 East Walnut street, Lizzie Long, 113 East Walnut, Catherine Wilson, 115 and 117 East Walnut street, and Mary Morningstar, who resides at the northwest corner of Floyd and Walnut streets, were arrested, charged with keeping disorderly houses.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

WITH the finest and "most expensive" act ever presented at Hopkins' Theater as a headliner, this week's bill of "continuous vaudeville" is especially praiseworthy and took well with the hundreds who saw the two performances yesterday. Louisville audiences seldom see such an act as Mr. Julius Steger presents, and this one-act play of his, "The Fifth Commandment," is a valuable acquisition to any stage. The play itself is well written and the numerous dramatic possibilities offered are most effectively carried out by Mr. Steger and a competent company. Mr. Steger, as Carl Winters, a strolling musician, broken by the loss of his wife, plays with feeling and sincerity and commands the attention of the entire audience, whose applause is hardly restrained for the finale. Miss Helen Wilcox, as Alice, his daughter, is not only very pretty and graceful, but a valuable and essential assistant. Mr. William Pascoe, as Stephen Wintrop, the millionaire, is excellent, and the selections given by Mr. John Romant are both well done and artistic.

A high-class trapeze act is that of the Urma sisters, whose performance is most graceful and quite out

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured

A NOTED physician offers to prove that Asthma and Bronchitis are curable, not only to sufferers in Louisville but to every man, woman or child in America who is suffering from either of these complaints, who will send him their name and address at once. He will do so by sending them a free trial treatment of his remedy.

He believes that an actual personal test will be the most convincing, and, in fact, the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of Asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain.

Although almost every druggist in the United States, not only in the large cities, but in the small villages as well, now has his remedy, which is sold under the name of

Dr. R. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

in stock, still there are a number of persons who have not yet heard of it, and it is with a view of reaching these that he offers to send his free trial treatment. **Dr. Schiffmann claims that in every case of true Asthma his remedy will instantly relieve the most violent attack, usually within 15 seconds—always within as many minutes.** Positively thousands of cases which were considered incurable have been permanently cured by this remedy, as many voluntary testimonials abundantly prove. But **why rely upon the testimony of others when you yourself are thus afforded such a liberal opportunity of making a personal test of it?** You are positively under no obligations or expense in sending for the free trial treatment he offers, whether it does or does not help you. **The sufferer who gets a sample can tell in a very few minutes whether it is as represented, and it does not cost him a cent.** That is fair, isn't it?

Just write your name and address plainly on a postal—nothing else is necessary—just your name and address, and mail to-day to **Dr. R. Schiffmann, 306 W. Sixth Street, St. Paul, Minn.**, and he will understand that you want a sample package and will send it by return mail, absolutely free of charge. Write at once, as no free samples will be sent after Nov. 15th.

Guarantee Offer

Any sufferer who might prefer to start immediate treatment, instead of waiting to send for and receive the free trial treatment, is made this guarantee: Go to your druggist and buy a 50c or $1 package of **Dr. R. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.** Use it according to directions. After using, say one-fourth of the package, if it does not benefit you and do exactly as represented, return the balance of the package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., by mail, write him at the same time, telling him the name and address of the druggist where you bought it, and **he will promptly and cheerfully refund your money.** Sufferers in the country or small towns can get the remedy from their druggist or dealer just as well as those in the cities, as almost all of them in the United States now keep it in stock.

This is not a catch-penny scheme, but a legitimate guarantee offer to skeptical sufferers, and the management of this paper know that Dr. Schiffmann is responsible, and are certain that he intends to fulfill the above proposition up to the very letter.

A Card to the Public

Executive Department, City of St. Paul, Minn.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, late President of the Board of Education of this city, has been known to me for over 25 years as an accomplished physician in his specialty, and I cordially recommend him as in every way worthy of the fullest confidence.

ROBERT A. SMITH, Mayor of St. Paul.

Write for FREE SAMPLE Now

HEALTH BOARD

May Be Named At Next Meeting of General Council.

MAYOR R. W. BINGHAM FAVORS NONPARTISAN BOARD.

GOOD CHANCE FOR $10,000 FOR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE DEAD.

For the purpose of naming six men to serve on the proposed City Board of Health, Loren B. Williamson, at the meeting of the General Council to-morrow night, will introduce a resolution calling for a joint session of the two boards. George H. Wilson, a member of the Louisville School Board, has been mentioned as a probable member of the proposed board. He has been approached by Mayor Bingham relative to the matter, and told the Mayor that if he thought he could serve the city better as a member of the City Board of Health instead of continuing as a member of the Louisville School Board, he would accept the new office if elected to. No one else has been definitely approached relative to accepting a place on the board, and likely will not be before some time to-morrow. Mr. Williamson said last night that there is little doubt in his mind as to the right of the General Council to name a City Board of Health to have supervision over the Health Department of the city.

Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, to whom the matter of creating a City Board of Health has been referred, will give a written opinion bearing on the matter to-day or to-morrow. While Judge Richards declined to state yesterday what his opinion will be, it is understood on good authority that he likely will decide that the General Council has the right to create a City Board of Health, and that this board, after it has been created and organized, shall have entire supervision over the Health Department instead of the Board of Public Safety, as at present.

The discovery that there is a section of the Kentucky statutes which provides that Boards of Health must be created in cities of more than 10,000 population was made recently by Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer. The fact that there is a section of the city charter that provides that the Health Department shall be under the supervision of the Board of Public Safety accounts for the fact that up to the present time there has never been a City Board of Health in Louisville. This, also, has given rise to a difference of opinion as to whether or not a City Board of Health may be established to relieve the Board of Public Safety of its present responsibility relative to the Health Department. Leading attorneys, however, are of the opinion that that section of the Kentucky statutes bearing on the matter takes precedence over the section of the city charter referred to.

* * *

Statutory Law.

The section of the Kentucky statute providing for a City Board of Health reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Council of every city in the State of 10,000 inhabitants or more to appoint a Board of Health for such city, to consist of six persons, not members of the Council, who shall be appointed as follows:

"Two persons for a term of one year, two persons for a term of two years and two persons for a term of three years, and at least three of whom shall be competent physicians. The Mayor of the city shall be ex officio a member of such Board of Health.

"Upon the expiration of the term of office of any member of a Board of Health appointed under this section, his successor shall be appointed for a term of three years."

According to Alderman Williamson, an effort will be made to name a nonpartisan Board of Health. He said last night that the Mayor favors such a plan.

"It is my opinion that the Health Department of Louisville should be absolutely divorced from politics," he said, "and that can be accomplished only by electing a nonpartisan Board of Health, which board will have the naming of a Health Officer, and, in fact, have all to do with the Health Department and its management."

Mr. Williamson spoke in the highest terms of the ability of Dr. M. K. Allen, present Health Officer, and said that in his opinion he is the "right man in the right place."

* * *

The $10,000 Appropriation.

One of the most important measures to be acted on by the General Council at the meeting to-morrow night is the ordinance appropriating $10,000 to be used in securing for Louisville the next National Democratic Convention. The ordinance was passed by the upper board at its last meeting and will be introduced in the lower board at the meeting to-morrow night. There is hardly a doubt but what the ordinance will pass the Board of Council, as it is approved by the Mayor and Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney. The ordinance provides that the money shall be taken from the General Purpose Fund and be charged to incidental expenses. It further provides that the money is not to be paid until it has been definitely decided to hold in Louisville the next National Democratic Convention.

It is hardly probable that a further attempt will be made in the lower board to pass the ordinance creating for the Home Telephone Company a new franchise. The ordinance, at the meeting last Tuesday, was recommitted to the Revision Committee, which action, in the opinion of many, practically killed it. Whether or not the Revision Committee will make any report on the ordinance to-morrow night is not known, as Daniel Cohen, chairman of the committee, is out of the city and will not return before to-morrow. The probabilities are, however, that the ordinance will be allowed to die in committee, as both boards would hardly have time to pass it before the present members of the General Council go out of office.

* * *

Will Die In Committee.

In the upper board, it is doubtful whether any action will be taken on the ordinance introduced by Loren B. Williamson at the last meeting night, seeking to regulate the rates charged by telephone companies operating in Louisville. The ordinance was intended as a compromise ordinance to the Home Telephone ordinance, reducing the rates charged by the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company and increasing the rates charged by the Home Telephone Company in order that the rates charged by the two companies might be practically the same. Inasmuch as the Home Telephone Company is practically dead, there is little likelihood that Mr. Williamson's compromise ordinance will go through, and it, in all probability, will be allowed to die in committee. Following its introduction in the upper board on last meeting night, it was referred to the Revision Committee and the committee has not held a meeting to consider it as yet.

Alderman Williamson, when asked about the matter last night, said that he proposed to amend the ordinance so as to make the rates named in it the maximum rates that may be charged by any telephone company operating in Louisville.

"By this amendment the ordinance may be passed without affecting the present franchise, under which the Home Telephone Company is operating," he said, "and I believe that my ordinance, after it is amended, will pass both boards."

Provided Mayor Bingham is satisfied with the ordinance being prepared by Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, for the regulation of the office of City Buyer, it likely will be introduced in the Lower board of the General Council to-morrow night. It provides for an increase in the salary of City Buyer from $2,400 to $3,500 a year, and also gives him a deputy, whose salary shall be $150 a month. Judge Richards likely will submit the ordinance to the Mayor for his approval to-day. It is being framed at the instance of Mayor Bingham.

* * *

Want Emergency Transfers.

The Railroad Committee of the lower board has up for consideration an ordinance introduced at last meeting night compelling the Louisville Railway Company to issue emergency transfer slips to passengers on cars delayed for more than fifteen minutes within any one block. The ordinance, which was introduced by Councilman Schreck, meets with much favor from the traveling public, it is said, and the Railroad Committee, in all probability, will report it favorably to-morrow night. The purpose of the ordinance is to enable passengers aboard a disabled car to get transfers to any car line in the city.

Alderman Williamson's ordinance providing for smoke consumers, and also for the appointment of a smoke inspector, is in the hands of the Revision Committee of the upper board. It was introduced at the last meeting night, but it is hardly likely that the Revision Committee will be ready to report it at the meeting to-morrow night.

The lower board will have up for consideration the ordinance providing salaries for the members of the next General Council. The ordinance passed the upper board last Tuesday night. If it passes both boards and is approved by the Mayor, the members of the next General Council will receive $10 each for every meeting of the General Council they may attend.

DENIES CHARGE

SAYS HE IS NOT RETAINED ATTORNEY FOR TOBACCO TRUST.

Augustus E. Willson Defends His Record As Lawyer and Makes Counter Insinuations.

In regard to the accusation that he was the attorney for the Tobacco Trust, Augustus E. Willson, Republican nominee for Governor, gives out the following statement:

Mr. Chinn, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has gone into politics, and, with Congressman Stanley, asks the tobacco farmers to vote Beckham, Hager & Co.'s machine back into power for four years, and to vote against me because, in my regular business as a lawyer, I defended one Louisville city tax exemption suit for the Continental Tobacco Company, and sued the Pennsylvania railroad for the American Tobacco Company on a small claim of a little over $1,000 for a car of tobacco that was burned. There is no claim that there was any wrong in the suits or in my work, but they try to fool the people into voting the ring into power again by making them think that I or any other business lawyer might be prejudiced against the people by acting for a company in any business matter, and best anyone not understanding lawyers' work, might be deceived. I wish to say that I am not and never was the retained attorney of the Tobacco Trust. My position has been for many years and is now held by Mr. Charles H. Gibson, one of the best lawyers and best men in the State, who would make a good Governor and without any prejudice by reason of such employment.

I never had any connection with or any employment by that company in any way except in the two named cases. Mr. Gibson employed and paid me a reasonable charge to help him in the Continental tax case because I had won the Mengel Box Company tax case, which had the same question in it.

Lawyers, like farmers, must be free to do any honest work for anybody, rich or poor, popular or not, who employs them, and the character of the client does not fix the character of the lawyer.

The tobacco company has no interest in my campaign, but Beckham, Hager & Co. have not yet denied, and I am informed cannot deny, the statement published in the Frankfort Call, a Democratic newspaper, that it was shown by an investigation of the Senate, that the Tobacco Trust had contributed $15,000 to Beckham and Hager's 1903 campaign, and it would come with better grace to deny that before trying to fool people into reelecting the ring by claiming that I would be biased against the people, if they trusted me to be their Governor, by my employment in two perfectly proper law suits.

I have never asked, had or wished a dollar of contribution for my campaign from this company or any company which could have any favor to ask of the Governor. I have not asked nor used any favor, contribution or even railroad pass from any company or person likely to have any official business with the Governor, Will Gov. Beckham, or Auditor Hager, or Treasurer Thomas, or Congressman Stanley, or Clerk Chinn, or any Democratic State candidate tell the people that he has not received, nor accepted nor used any such contribution, or favor, or railroad pass? I am sure they will not, and that they have demanded, accepted, and used contributions, favors and railroad passes by the score from parties with whom the State officials will have important questions of assessment and other matters to transact, and that the reelection of the ring candidates, who are under the greatest obligations to all of these parties, is a danger to the people, while my election will be absolutely free from any particle of danger of this kind.

AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON.

CRASHING INTO TELEPHONE POLE, AUTOMOBILE SUFFERS

Mrs. Ollie E. Shields Painfully Injured and Car Soon Destroyed By Flames.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie E. Shields and their little niece, Ella Hudson, met with an accident yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock just this side of St. Matthews, while riding to the Presbyterian Home at Pewee Valley in their automobile. Mr. Shields turned around in his seat to look at the water glass, losing his hold on the propeller, and the machine swerved to the right, striking a telephone post. Mrs. Shields was thrown from the car and struck her face against the post, cutting her lips and bruising her face considerably.

The machine caught fire immediately after striking the post, owing to the fact that one of the gasoline pipes broke. The flames flashed up so suddenly that the entire machine and the telephone post caught on fire before Mr. Shields could get the machine back into the road. Mr. Shields had just lifted his niece from the car and pushed it across the road, so the telephone post would not burn, when the flames reached the gasoline tank and caused it to explode.

Henry Fried, of St. Matthews, and some other passers-by made a brave effort to extinguish the flames, but they had gained such headway they could not be put out, there being no water close by. Mr. Shields' hands were burned slightly, but his little niece escaped injury. Mr. Shields lives at 3102 Bank street, and is engineer for the K. & I. Bridge Co.

IN COLORED CHURCHES

OUT-OF-TOWN PREACHERS ADDRESS LARGE AUDIENCES.

For the First Time In Twelve Years Each Pulpit Holds a Methodist Minister.

Yesterday's services at the thirty-five or more colored churches were greatly augmented by the presence of the different pastors who are delegates to the West Kentucky conference of the Afro-Methodist Church, which has been in session here since last Wednesday. For the first time in twelve or more years nearly every colored church was visited by an out-of-town Methodist minister who was appointed by the bishop to deliver a sermon yesterday morning or last night. The largest audience was at Quinn Chapel, A. M. E. Church, Ninth and Walnut streets, one of the oldest colored churches in the State.

Dr. Joshua H. Jones, president of Wilberforce University, spoke there on the subject of "Eternal Life." He said that the race was gaining in mental and moral attainments; its highest and greatest aim should be a spiritual connection with the Almighty. At the close of the sermon Andrew Johnson Morris was ordained a deacon. Communion was administered by Bishop Schaefer.

Among the other churches where special services were held were Asbury Chapel, Knox Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street and Broadway A. M. E. Zion Church and the Jacob-street Tabernacle. A mass meeting in the interest of the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. was held at Knox Presbyterian Church at 4 p. m. and a large audience heard Dr. Joshua Jones deliver an address.

PROVIDENTIAL

Says Dr. W. R. Hendrix of His Louisville Assignment.

METHODIST TEMPLE'S NEW PASTOR WELL LIKED.

WILL LABOR FOR HIS CHURCH AND THE COMMUNITY.

W. B. M'GARRITY PREACHES.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Hendrix, of Birmingham, Ala., who has given up his post in that city to become the pastor of the Methodist Temple at Sixth street and Broadway, preached his initial sermon there yesterday morning and another in the evening, both of which were splendidly delivered and won immediate and enthusiastic admiration for the new pastor in the hearts of his new congregation. The morning sermon on "Christian Fellowship" was delivered without notes and was practically impromptu, but it gained rather than lost on that account in strength and effectiveness.

In the evening, Dr. Hendrix spoke again, choosing as his text Esther iv., v. 13. He analyzed the character of the Jew, Mordecai, into its constituent virtues of sane, level-headed loyalty that never descended to blind admiration or fawning, and abiding but never passive faith in God and His Providence.

From these two virtues he then proceeded to draw lessons for present day affairs. He pointed out the need of loyalty and faith, but especially of the possession of these virtues in a sane and balanced manner. The simple loyalty and faith of the common people, he said, is the sole way of salvation from the corruption of the so-called uppermost classes on the one hand and the grossness of the lowest social strata on the other. Speaking of faith, however, he cautioned his audience against manifesting faith that was either too blindly and lazily trusting and that shirked actual work or that was too presumptous forward God himself.

Ecclesiastics in the past, he said, have too often attempted to drag God perforce into fulfilling their plans instead of humbly and unflinchingly feeling their way into His plan and discovering just what part in the great world-work Providence had destined for them to fulfill. In conclusion, he declared that he felt that his own coming to this city was providential, and that he would make it his business to feel his way into his destined path of bettering the church and the community among whom he had been placed.

DISCOURSE ON FAITH

Delivered By Dr. W. B. McGarity At Highland Baptist Church.

There was a crowded house to hear the Rev. William Barnett McGarrity yesterday morning in Highland Baptist church. The preacher is from Texas and is a warm friend of the newly elected pastor, the Rev. L. W. Doolan. Mr. McGarrity read the Parable of the Talents. His subject was "Faithfulness." Mr. McGarrity spoke in part as follows: "Our word faithfulness comes from faith. The faithful man must be a man of faith. He must believe in the thing he does. It means more than simple ability to stick. He sticks because he believes in it. The faithful employe believes in his master and his master's business. The commercial world is looking for faithful young men. The highest places in the professional world are open for the faithful. Faithfulness logically follows conversion. There can be no conversion without belief, so there is no belief that does not lead to faithfulness. Faithfulness is in the reach of all. It does not require great talents. 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant,' was said to the man with two as well as to the man with five talents, and it would have been said of the man with one if he had been faithful. Faithfulness in small things is an index to character.

"It is harder to trust God in smaller than in greater things. When our life reaches a crisis we ask His guidance, but you forgot to ask His guidance this morning. To not be faithful is to commit a great sin. The damning sin is unbelief. Be faithful to Christ. This is another way of saying 'Believe in Christ. Be true to Him. Be faithful even unto death, in your inner life, in your public life, in your church life. Be faithful to the duty at hand. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well."

Amendment a Good One.

Bishop Charles E. Woodcock, who returned Saturday from Richmond, Va., where he attended the General Convention of the Episcopal church, expressed himself last night as highly pleased with the fine spirit which characterized the entire convention. He commented on the amendment offered by William A. Robinson, of Louisville, and adopted by both the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, providing in the future for the election of the presiding bishop of the church instead of allowing that office to descend to the bishop who has been consecrated the longest, as has heretofore been the law. Bishop Woodcock said he thought Mr. Robinson's measure a very good one, and that it would work to the welfare of the Episcopal church.

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—Miss Nannie Lee Trayser will take the leading part in the social evening at the Union Gospel Mission Thursday evening. Miss Beulah Talley will have charge of the children's meeting Wednesday evening.

—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Women's Missionary Society of Olive Branch Synod will be held October 23-25 in St. Paul's English Lutheran church.

—Miss Annie Vinhoff, of Louisville, took the Holy Habit under the name Sister Mary of Judana at the Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Order of Good Shepherds, Carthage, O., last week.

—The Union Gospel Mission Sunday-school welcomed three new teachers yesterday from the Baptist Women's Training school.

—The Presbyterian Men's Missionary Convention will be held at Philadelphia February 11-13, 1908.

—The St. Paul's Evangelical church Ladies' Aid will meet October 27 to celebrate its twendieth anniversary.

—A reduced rate of $2.60 for the round trip from Louisville to Lexington for the State Baptist Young People's convention has been secured.

—St. Martha's Guild will have a Thanksgiving bazar, in charge of Mrs. James Smyser.

—St. Paul's Lutheran church Men's League will meet this evening.

—The Episcopal prayer book title page has been changed, and "a sermon or address may be delivered in an Episcopal church by any Christian person is offered by the bishop.

—St. Paul's Evangelical church has been supplied with hymnals, donated by Mr. George Bloh, of Louisville.

—The Rev. Dr. A. T. Robertson has accepted an engagement to deliver eight lectures on John at the Nashville Bible Institute in November.

—Gov. J. Frank Hanly will address the Wesley Brotherhood convention at Trinity church, November 19-21.

—Dr. E. W. Bedinger is home from a visit to Alabama.

—Portland Methodist church held a successful missionary rally yesterday morning.

—The Rev. J. J. Smith, pastor of Portland Baptist church, is home from Virginia.

—The Rev. J. J. Cundiff is visiting in Michigan.

—The Rev. William R. McGauty, of Hillsboro, Texas, conducted services at the Highland Baptist church yesterday.

—The Rev. Dr. E. G. Mullins will deliver the annual address to the Ohio Baptists at Youngstown October 23.

—The third Sunday in November all Southern Presbyterian churches will take offerings for ministerial endowment.

—Evangelist H. M. Wharton is conducting a revival of great interest at Frankfort, Ky.

—At Bethany church, October 22 to 26, the sixtieth annual meeting of the Synod of the Olive Branch will be held.

—The Rev. S. H. Lovelace and wife have located at 3838 Grand boulevard.

—The Pastor's Aid of Oakdale Methodist Church was entertained on last Wednesday with a quilting bee by Mrs. J. E. Route.

—Franklin-street Baptist Church revival closed with thirty-six conversions.

—Baptist Associations' meetings this week are: October 22, Ohio Valley, at Sturgis; October 23, Blood River at Benton; Salem at Raymond Church. Next week the last association will meet—Graves county at Mayfield, October 30.

—There will be a coffee social on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. DeGraw, given by the Portland Methodist Ladies' Aid Society.

—Evangelist E. D. Solomon and Miss Josie Crawford will marry at Houston, Miss., November 12, and go on a European bridal tour.

—Miss Fullerton, a returned missionary, talked last night to an enthusiastic audience at the St. Paul's English Lutheran Church on the "Willing Worker."

—The Rev. S. D. Boggs, of Catlettsburg, Ky., conducted the services at the Stuart Robinson Memorial Church yesterday.

—The celebration of the Harvest Home Festival was held yesterday at St. John's Evangelical Church with attractive musical recitals.

—The Rev. Donald MacLeod, of Washington, conducted the services at Warren Memorial Church yesterday.

—Bishops Ward and Candler are conducting an educational campaign in Texas.

—Of the $1,014.75 offering at Kentucky conference for negro education a large part of it was given by Miss Belle Bennett.

—All the Lutheran and German Evangelical churches will celebrate the Reformation anniversary November 24.

—St. Paul's Evangelical Church, since removal to Broadway near Brook, has largely enlarged its Sunday-school.

—The Rev. Alexander L. Kasey, pastor of the Munfordville Methodist Church, will marry Miss May Johnson at Elkton, Ky., Tuesday, October 22.

—The Rev. W. Francis Irwin, pastor of Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, will address the annual meeting of the Kentucky Synod, which convenes at Owensboro Tuesday of this week.

—The Rev. W. R. Hendrix and wife and five children were welcomed at the Methodist Union Temple yesterday morning.

—The new British Year Book shows an increase of Baptist pastors from 2,108 to 2,134; membership from 436,563 to 434,741.

—There will be an important meeting of the deacons and trustees of Broadway Baptist church in the pastor's study this evening.

—Cumberland Presbyterians who united with the Northern Presbyterians gave $1.35 each for missions last year. Southern Presbyterians gave $1.34.

—The Rev. M. F. Ham is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Brooks during the revival at Clifton Baptist church.

—There were over eighty converts at revival meetings of the Twenty-sixth and Market-street Baptist church.

—There will be a meeting to-night at 7:30 at Mr. Rainwater's, Twenty-first and Olmstead, of the Flora Heights Presbyterian Brotherhood.

—There will be a candy pulling on Friday evening at the Baptist church of Flora Heights.

—The Rev. S. H. Lovelace and wife will be given a reception on next Thursday from 7:30 to 10 p. m. by the Oakdale Methodist church.

—The Long Run Association Executive Board will meet at 11 a. m. to-day in Norton Hall.

—The Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith will be secretary of the Presbyterian Brotherhood Convention at Cincinnati in Music Hall.

—Broadway Baptist Sunday-school took a collection yesterday for Cedar Creek Baptist church.

—At 2:30 Tuesday afternoon in the First Christian church there will be a meeting of the men and women of Louisville in interest of the Sunday-closing law.

—On Sunday, October 27, there will be organized an interdenominational union class for the training of Sunday-school teachers, workers and officers.

—The Rev. G. Fisher Bell, of the Anchorage Presbyterian church, has removed to Jellico, Tenn.

—There will be a box social on Friday night at Schaffer's Hall, given by the Portland-avenue Baptist church.

—The Northern Presbyterian Synod will meet at Owensboro October 22.

—The annual session of the Holiness Union will be held in Trinity Methodist church October 23-27. An attractive and extensive order of exercises has been prepared.

—Cloverport, Ky., has a new $5,000 Methodist parsonage.

—Evangelist S. E. Wasson will go to Alabama and begin a revival at Tuscaloosa October 29.

—The Louisville Presbytery Women's Missionary Society will meet October 24-25 in the First Presbyterian church. A missionary union will be formed at Danville October 21-22. Misses Janet Houston and Rica Straefer and J. McGowan will attend and aid in every way.

OLD FIGHT OVER

POLITICS AT FEVER HEAT WITH OAKDALE VOTERS.

Trouble Result of Raising the Town From the Sixth To Fifth Class.

The two warring political factions in Oakdale are breathing more easily as a result of the verdict of Judge O'Rear, of the Court of Appeals, reinstating the former trustees of the town temporarily and ordering a new election as a final settlement of the trouble in the little town. This virtually puts an end to the suspense of the past two years, during which the Democrats were at one time at the head of the administration, only to be ousted by the Republican contestants, and reinstated once more, pending a final settlement.

When the Legislature on 1906 raised the town from the sixth to the fifth class, it became entitled to a Mayor and six Councilmen to take the place of the old Democratic trustees. An election was held, at which Valentine Myrtle, Republican, was chosen Mayor, and six Republican Councilmen were elected. The Democrats, however, claimed that due notice of the election had not been given them and that the election was really little more than a Republican primary. The Republican candidates marched upon the Town Hall, a joyous army of victors, only to find when they got there that the old trustees, while permitting them to cheer, refused to let them have the books of the corporation. The matter was taken to the courts, with the result that the Republican Mayor was declared unseated, on the ground that the election had unconstitutionally taken place in the year of a Federal election. Now Judge O'Rear has held this to apply to the Councilmen as well as to the Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket is ousted, while the old trustees are temporarily reinstated.

Following are the tickets:

Democratic—Mayor, J. J. Bosemer. Councilmen, Clarence Barbee, B. F. Boone, John Hussey, Frank Schuster, W. H. Luesing and C. E. Reed.

Republican—Mayor, Valentine Myrtle. Councilmen, Mitchell Higgins, Lynn Vansradale, Joseph Hurst, Thomas Quick, William Vigit and O. W. Sparks.

The strange feature about the campaign and that which astonishes the citizens of Oakdale most is the fact that the two tickets are composed of the identical men who faced each other at the start, and that after two years of bitter feeling and expensive contests in the courts the matter now stands precisely as it did before.

RUSH-ORDER MARRIAGE FOR LOUISVILLE PEOPLE.

William Fitch, sixty-one years old, and Mrs. Mary Ann Black, according to the way she signed the application blank for the license gave her name as Margaret Vanbyke, forty-four years old, both of Louisville, eloped to Jeffersonville late Saturday night and were married at the home of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, by Magistrate James S. Keigwin just in time to catch the midnight car back home. Magistrate Keigwin was called out of bed to perform the ceremony and put things through with a rush, so the pair could get back home, and only the necessary questions were asked. No explanations were given as to why the trip was made so late at night by the aged couple.

Samuel Maguire, a painter, who was born in Danville, Ky., thirty years ago, of Louisville, and Mrs. Lula Gibson, who is a native of Pine Hill, Ky., whose home is at Livingston, Ky., were married in Jeffersonville yesterday afternoon by Magistrate James S. Keigwin. The maiden name of the bride was Lula Mullen and she was divorced from a former husband five years ago.

Last evening Magistrate Keigwin officiated at a peculiar double wedding, each of the grooms being a half-brother to one of the two brides. The first couple was Louis H. Jones and Miss Lorette W. Weinbrenner, both of Louisville. The groom is a cook, twenty-six years old and was born in Louisville. The bride was born in Cincinnati. The other couple were Edwin R. Brown and Miss Goldie Petcit, of Louisville. Brown is a boxmaker and was born in Louisville twenty-three years ago. The bride was born in Port Fulton, a Jeffersonville suburb, but she has made her home in Louisville for many years. Jones is a half brother of the present Mrs. Brown and the husband of the latter is a half brother of Mrs. Jones.

Sundays and Holidays

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to work Sundays and holidays? That is the tireless, ceaseless way that money at interest will work for you, and it will never go on a strike. Why should you do all the hard work? Set your money to working for you. Interest is its wages, and its pay is sure. Savings Department open until 8 o'clock every Saturday night.

Columbia Trust Co.
Columbia Building, Fourth and Main Streets

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
AT THE CORNER OF THIRD AND MAIN STREETS
HAS ONE MILLION OF ITS OWN CAPITAL TO GUARANTEE YOUR DEPOSITS
SIX MONTHS' CERTIFICATES ISSUED, BEARING THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST.

REVISED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
OF COURIER-JOURNAL and TIMES.

Telephone service with the Courier-Journal and Times can now be had as follows:

	Home.	Cumberland
Courier-Journal Counting Room, Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	1340	Main 1340
Courier-Journal Reporters' Room, Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Courier-Journal Managing Editor, Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Times Reporters' Room	2724	Main 4580
Times Reporters' Room, Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.		Main 4581
Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown, Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	6683	Main 121
Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman, Room 210, Paul Jones Building.		Main 880
Times Counting Room, Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	5590	Main 4540
Circulation Department—Both Papers, Room 213, Paul Jones Building.	5081	Main 4560
Circulation Department—Both Papers, Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	8222	Main 4550
Mailing Department—Both Papers, Courier-Journal Building, Basement.	240	Main 269

DEATHS.

CASTLEMAN—Humphreys Castleman, on the 20th inst. at 1 p. m., at the Jewish Hospital in Louisville, in the 65th year of his age.

Services at Cralle's, Sixth and Chestnut, at 4 p. m. to-day. Burial at Columbus, Ga.

GARDNER—On Saturday evening, October 19, 1907, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Jane Gardner, aged 87 years, at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Mattie Tate, 172 Bayless ave.

Remains were taken to Hardinsburg, Ky., Sunday afternoon for burial.

MEETINGS.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, Scottish Rite Cathedral, this (Monday) evening, October 21, at 7:30 sharp, for work in the F. C. degree; also examination in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present.

W. DOUGLAS WEBB, Master.
W. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

Highland R. A. Chapter, No. 159, will hold stated convocation in hall, Baxter and Rosewood aves., this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work in Mark degree. Members of sister chapters fraternally invited to attend.

TOM J. JONES, H. P.
CHAS. E. GOULD, Secretary.

King Solomon Chapter, No. 5, will hold a called meeting in the Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening, October 21, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock for Royal Arch degree. Visitors always welcome.

FRANK P. ALLEN, High Pr. st.
H. B. GRANT, Secretary.

A ROCK—

Rough and uncut was the first monument, and some graves are so marked to this day. We are putting up work for the present age and we do it as well as it ever was done. Best material and artistic design.

Write us for Information.
MULDOON MONUMENT CO.
Incorporated.
322-326 W. Green St., Louisville.

To-day Only
King William Scotch Whisky
$1.48
Per Bottle.
MAMMOTH GROCERY CO.

L&N **$2.65** ROUND TRIP
TO LEXINGTON.
Tickets on sale Oct. 30 and 31.
Limit return to Nov. 2.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 410 Fourth Ave.

DRUNKENNESS
cured without inconvenience or loss of time from business by the James Home Cure for Drunkenness, a product of the famous James Sanatorium. Over 14,000 cases have been successfully treated. Write in confidence for our 32-page illustrated and interesting booklet, sent free under plain cover.
JAMES SANATORIUM, Memphis, Tenn.

Typhoid Fever

is pre-eminently a disease of the fall and winter months, and until the drinking water supply of our city is under the control of the proper authorities and a water furnished to the public that requires no purification by the citizens themselves, there will continue to be epidemics of typhoid of more or less severity, as a large number of people may contract the disease within a very brief period.

Our booklet "PURAK" tells of the value of pure water. Ask for a copy.

Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Co.

(TRADE MARK.)
"As we drink so shall we live."
ROYAL MAGNESIAN SPRING WATER
Is the PUREST, THE BEST. Take no substitute for the TABLE, FAMILY OR OFFICE USE. Indorsed by physicians for KIDNEY, BLADDER AND STOMACH TROUBLE.
OFFICE, 524 THIRD ST.
Both Telephones 1489.
J. WOOD YAGER, President.

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.
If you waken with a bad taste, sick, and stomach coated tongue, nervousness, roaring, buzzing sounds in the head, poor appetite, weakness of limbs, dizziness, fullness after eating, pains in side, back or under shoulder blades, it is a sure sign that you are in a diseased condition and in need of ornament. These are symptoms of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Kidney, Liver, Stomach and blood disorder. Therefore go to your druggist and get a thirty days' treatment of Dr. Burkhart's Compound for twenty-five cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

Under the stipulations in the debenture bonds hereinafter named, the Home and Savings Fund Company Building Association hereby gives notice that it will redeem the following of said bonds on November 1, 1907, at the Southern National Bank, Louisville, Ky., to-wit:

Issue of May 1, 1898, series "D," Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9, denominations of $50 each.

Same issue, series "D," Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 149, 152, 155, 158, 159, 161, 162, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192 and 196, denominations of $100 each.

Same issue, series "D," Nos. 301, 302, 303, 308, 311, 312, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 347 and 348, denominations of $500 each. Interest on above bonds will cease after November 1, 1907.

C. R. HARRELL, Secretary.

To Whom It May Concern.

In future I will not be responsible for the debts of my wife, Mrs. Ella Crist.

C. M. CRIST.

STEAMSHIPS.

EUROPE
Reduced rates in effect now on all steamship lines.
J. PINK CUNEO, Agent,
336 West Main Street.

The tonic that has always given satisfaction in curing cases of malaria—Wintersmith's.

LEXOLINE IS THE STAR COLT

Placed At Head of Three-Year-Old Division At Latonia.

A CONSISTENT PERFORMER.

J. C. Milam & Co. Head the List of Winning Owners With $6,000 To Firm's Credit.

SCHILLING LEADS THE JOCKEYS

LATONIA SELECTIONS.

First Race—Lady, Martha, Macias, Stoneman.
Second Race—Martius, Airship, Dapple Gold.
Third Race—Harting, Lightwool, Polly Prim.
Fourth Race—McChord, Merrick, Viperine.
Fifth Race—Manchester, Joe Moser, Hanbridge.
Sixth Race—Belle Scott, Guardi, King of Troy.
Two Best Bets—Harting, McChord.

LEXOLINE breaking the track record, Jockey W. Allen breaking his collar-bone, and War Chief breaking his neck put the finishing touches to the week's racing at Latonia that otherwise was devoid of incident.

Lexoline's performance when he set the new mark places the son of Imp. Lackford at the head of the three-year-old division here. The black colt has been running consistently all through the meeting, and has netted his owner, J. McDonald, a neat sum in purses. McDonald being fifth on the list of winning owners. Jockey J. Lee must also be given some credit for his ride of the colt, for he certainly gave a good exhibition of his old-time riding form.

Lee also put up a splendid ride on Please, in the fourth race. The filly was quitting all over in the stretch and was almost doomed to defeat, and but for Lee's work in the saddle the race would have gone to Col. Bob.

Cal Milam just needed the purse in the last race Saturday to bring him up to the $6,000 mark, and Hazel Patch brought it home for him. This race brings Jockey C. Koerner into the limelight as one of the best riders at the track. The Louisville boy is fourth on the list of winning Jockeys. He is a good judge of pace, and can ride with the best of them.

Following is a list of the winning owners, and the amounts they have won:

J. C. Milam & Co.	$6,000
B. Schreiber	4,425
R. L. Thomas	4,250
P. Dunne	3,750
J. McDonald	3,525
L. A. Cella	3,225
G. H. Holle	2,750
P. H. Jones	2,125
W. Walker	1,925
W. H. Fizer & Co.	1,850
E. Alvey	1,725
W. S. Smith & Co.	1,475
W. J. Donohue & Co.	1,450
J. Griffin	1,425
P. J. Nolan & Co.	1,200
T. P. Hayes	1,150
John Markleh & Co.	1,075
C. E. Patterson & Co.	1,075
J. Gass & Co.	1,050
J. R. Taylor & Co.	1,025
C. J. Brockmiller	975
P. M. West & Co.	950
C. V. Mueller & Co.	925
D. N. Prewitt	875
J. G. Mitchell	875
T. Kiley	800
J. H. Baker & Co.	775
J. W. Everman & Co.	775
W. Gerst	750
R. B. Steele	675
W. Stueve	675
W. Gunn & Co.	675
W. Van Meter	650
E. Fry	625
W. S. Price	625
J. H. Stevens & Co.	600
M. Doyle	575
C. E. Reid	575
F. B. Stevens	575
J. Arthur & Co.	525
J. R. Walnwright	525
R. Tucker	525
A. T. Maglanis	525
H. C. Riddle	525
S. W. Streett & Co.	500
C. Hak & Co.	450
D. Hammond	450
C. Strauss & Co.	450
J. C. Ferris, Jr.	450
A. F. Mathews	425
F. Gering, Jr.	425
D. M. Brunk & Co.	425
W. S. Williams & Co.	425
J. W. May	400
W. F. Mathews	400
H. Oots & Co.	400
W. H. Clore	400
J. T. Combs & Co.	400
J. W. Briggs	375
Riley & Rush	375
T. H. Stevens & Son	375
J. McCullough	375
T. H. Strode	375
K. Spence	350
J. W. Young	350
S. K. Hughes	325
G. B. Ott	300
W. A. Kirwan	300
J. J. Galvin & Co.	300
W. Grafer & Co.	300
F. B. Respess	300
W. F. Walsh	300
G. B. Morris	300
H. R. Baker	300
G. H. Marlman	300
J. G. Mitchell	150
W. H. Crawford & Co.	175
Barnes & Hall	175
F. J. Kelly	150
W. H. Robinson	150
W. O. Joplin	100
S. Forsythe & Co.	100
J. R. Respess	100
Humphries Bros.	100
F. E. Lyne	100
E. Stubbs	100
W. C. Overton & Co.	100
Mrs. M. Goldblatt	100
M. T. Moore	100
M. Ochsner	100
C. E. Schoberg & Co.	100
T. H. Ryan	100
G. J. Long	75
A. J. Corey	75
Woodford & Buckner	75
F. Baxter	75
J. T. Clay	75
J. F. Gaffney	75
H. T. Moseley	75
C. Bloss	75
J. J. Flannigan	75
R. B. Bradley	75
J. W. Forman	75
J. Swigert	75
T. Powers	50
T. C. McDowell	25
G. Berkel	25
Mrs. Chenault	25
C. White	25
J. B. Lewman	25
B. F. Guthrie	25
J. B. Ossenbeck	25
George Hendrie	25
T. F. Sellers	25
D. Lehan & Co.	25
Total	$76,425

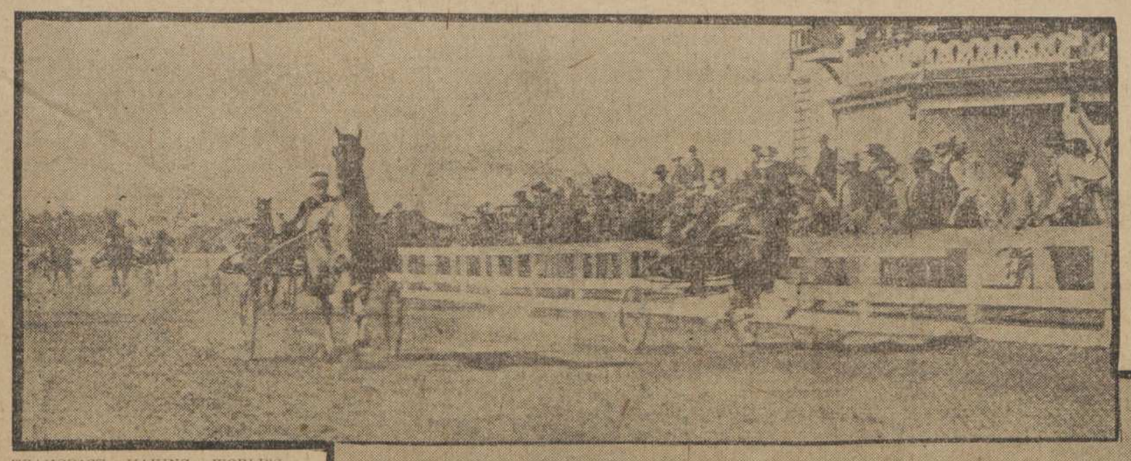
STANDING OF JOCKEYS.

Jockeys	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.
Schilling	15	8	5	25
Pickens	13	11	18	83
Heidel	13	11	14	62
Koerner	13	5	5	13
J. Lee	11	16	14	60
F. Austin	11	11	14	15
J. Butler	8	1	2	15
Mountain	5	4	8	15
Minder	4	4	3	14
Foy	3	0	0	6
Farrow	3	0	2	17
Brandt	3	1	4	31
Walsh	3	3	5	18
Boadwes	2	3	1	11
T. Taylor	2	5	4	20
J. Hinks	2	4	2	12
Schlessinger	2	2	2	16
Lycurgus	2	2	3	6
Crimmins	1	0	0	2
Bailey	1	3	10	24
Harty	1	0	2	25
A. Brown	1	3	0	26
D. Boland	1	1	5	5
Pierratt	1	1	1	9

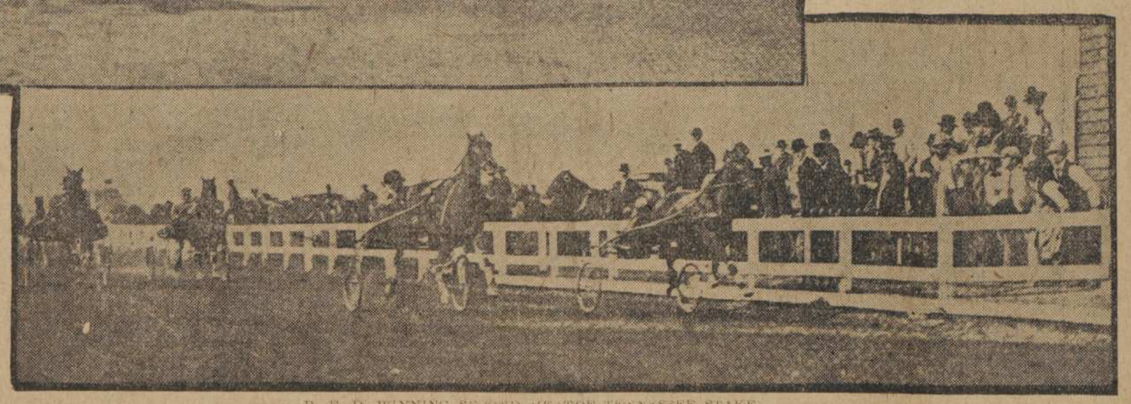
STEEPLECHASE JOCKEYS.

McClure	2	0	0	1
Welton	1	2	2	0
Pollock	1	1	0	0
Wickline	1	0	0	3
Yourell	1	0	0	1

SCENES CONNECTED WITH LAST WEEK'S BIG TROTTING MEETING AT LEXINGTON



TRAMPFAST MAKING WORLD'S RECORD IN FUTURITY.



R. F. D. WINNING SECOND HEAT OF TENNESSEE STAKE.

LATONIA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; purse:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
2263	Sweetener	109	2522	Lady Martha	109
2294	Miss Shlanding	109	2483	Salnamka	109
2517	Diverce	109	2408	E. T. Shipp	109
2292	J. S. McAllister	109	2494	Harold Hall	112
			2494	Brokespeare	112
2515	Bender	110	2439	Macias	112
2525	Paul Rulnart	109	2515	Inspect	112
				Stoneman	112

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

2513	Mitiades	*117	2520	Miss Ogden	119
2325	Airship	119	2525	Minnehaha	119
2525	Cyrene	119	2430	Dapple Gold	119
910	Dora ette	119	2349	Barlette	119
2490	Bert Osra	119	2526	Devout	122
2526	Martius	119			

THIRD RACE—One mile; purse:

(2506)	Harting	88	2264	Prince Ahmed	106
(2507)	Light Wool	96	(2522)	The Chauman	100
2501	Reiguntlet	100	2514	Polly Prim	106

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

2509	Mattie H.	*114	2526	Black Fox	119
2500	French Nun	*114	2526	Benscoburst	119
2504	Clifton F'ge	117	2472	Viperine	119
	Ran After	119	2509	Merrick	119
2473	Waddell H.	119	(2506)	McChord	119
2523	Ben Ruhl	119	2526	Tolosgran	119

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse:

2521	Kirnella		2521	Joe Moser	97
	Kinks	94	2527	Ordono	97
2527	Circa S.	94	2501	Czar	97
2494	Tirhool	94	2512	Mamie Gal-	
2523	Speed Marvel	94		lagher	102
2527	Wolf	94	2527	Albert Star	102
2527	Cloyne	94	2308	Laura Clay	108
	Manchester	97	2521	Hanbridge	111

SIXTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles; selling:

2324	Sister Polly	93	2522	Louise Mac-	
2524	Belle Scott	99		farlan	102
2524	Ben Brush	99	2528	King Troy	105
2522	Henry O.	*100	2524	Rio Grande	104
2522	Stroud	102	2522	High Bear	108
2522	Hiter Brown	102	2519	Kemp	
	Belleview	102		Ridgeley	109
2522	Waterlake	105	2507	Guardi	110

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

JAMAICA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:

Horse.	Wt.	Horse.	Wt.
Beardall	101	William Lyon	99
Jas. B. Brady	102	Billy Sullivan	95
Sunglearn	101	Arasee	98
He Knows	101	Tartar Maid	98
Black Mary	101	St. Hario	93
King Sol	100	Teetick	93
Hal	99	Pendillion	90
Bounding Elk	98		

SECOND RACE—One mile and a sixteenth:

Marstor	108	Just So	98
Campaigner	103	Stand Over	98
Poqueasing	103	Smiling Tom	98
East End	103	Root Mon	98
Salmon Lady	101	Shenandoah	98
Merry England	101	Kalter	96
Sam'l H. Harris	101	Stoney Lee	93
Golden Shore	100	Royal Ben	93
Rip Rap	98		

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs:

Sewell	126	Ornculum	109
Dolly Spanker	123	Salvolatile	108
Jacobite	122	Pantoufle	103
Chantilly	115	Zenap	102
Glen Echo	114	Gen. Haley	100
Sandhill	111	Verena	97
Purselane	110	Sunk Lord	90

FOURTH RACE—The Pierrepont Handicap; one mile and an eighth:

Ballot	124	Montfort	102
Br'kdale Nymph	119	Main Chance	102
Bedouin	113	Killie	100
Ironsides	110	Gretna Green	100
Temaceo	100	Carthage	100
Tourenne	102	Old Honesty	100
Far West	100	Thistledale	100
Wooune	104	Faust	97

FIFTH RACE—One mile and a sixteenth:

Royal Lady	100	Mintberia	95
Sally Preston	100	Magna Stella	95
Victoria B.	100	Miserankio	95
Themista	100	Pins and Needles	95
Workmaid	95	Eudora	95

SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs:

Queen Marg'rite	117	Berry Maid	107
Earl G.	115	Aimee C.	107
Bell Wether	115	Aunt Rose	107
King Cobalt	115	Glaucus	102
Rialto	115	Batsman	102
Woodlane	112	Mazuma	102
Cymbal	107	Darvio	102
Gallileo	107	Dial Plate	99

TO BE BUSY YEAR WITH BILLIARDISTS

Amateur and Professional Players Plan a Very Active Season.

AMATEUR and professional billiard players will be kept busy this winter. Although the season is still in its infancy, many tournaments are already being planned, says a New York letter.

The championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players will be decided in Chicago, but the international tournament between the American and French amateurs, which is being arranged, will take place at the Lederkranz Club, in this city, in the latter part of March. This tournament promises to be the most important amateur affair ever held in the United States, and as it has been suggested to throw it open to the world, it is not improbable that Canada and England will be represented.

The professionals will engage in several tournaments. Jacob Schaefer and George Sutton will compete for the 18.2 balk-line championship of the world on November 5, at Chicago. Sutton has also challenged for the 18.1 championship, but no date or acceptance has yet been announced, although it is expected in a few days. The game, if arranged, will probably be played in Chicago.

George Slosson is arranging the first national professional 14.1 balk-line tournament ever held in America. Entries will be confined to Americans, and the tournament will be held in the Madison Square Garden concert hall in December or January. Slosson says the professionals say the 18.2 balk line is too slow and the 18.1 is too tedious and slow, and a desire has been expressed to strike a medium.

With this in view, the 14.1 national championship will be arranged. He has assurances from Jacob Schaefer, George Sutton, William Hoppe, Ora C. Morningstar and Albert C. Cutler that they will enter, and he will enter the tournament himself. This will probably be the only tournament of note to be held in New York, although Slosson will begin practice at once with a view to challenging the winner of the 18.1 or 18.2 championship, in which event the game may be played in this city, although the holder of the championship has the right to name the place for the match.

Letter of Inquiry.

John Gradel, Master of Abraham Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., yesterday received a letter from S. W. Tate, Past Master of Anniston Lodge, No. 443, F. and A. M., of Anniston, Ala., inquiring about a son and brother of Louis Barmor, who was killed on the Seaboard Airline Railway at Anniston recently.

COMISKEY 'NOW AFTER JOHNSON

Declares Ban Prevented White Sox From Strengthening Team.

BITTER FEELING IS AROUSED.

Chicago President Says Three American League Clubs Want Big Fellow Ousted.

OTHER GOSSIP OF THE DIAMOND

CHARLES COMISKEY, of the Chicago White Sox, is again up in arms against President Ban Johnson, of the American League, according to dispatches from Chicago. One of the dispatches is to the effect that Comiskey has accused Johnson of beating the White Sox out of the 1907 pennant. The "Old Roman" alleges that Johnson purposely held up the deal until the end of the season whereby the Sox would have secured Freddy Parent, of Boston, in exchange for Jake Stahl.

This is a serious charge on the part of Comiskey and the breach between the two men, who drank each other's health at a love feas, given by Comiskey after the annual meeting of the league last year, instead of lessening, appears to be widening. It is indeed a bad state of affairs, as both men are needed by the American League, and the trouble between the two is indeed to be regretted.

During the recent world's series in Chicago, Comiskey is credited with having said that three of the American League teams are now lined up against Johnson and others would shortly follow suit. Reading between the lines, it would seem that Commy is after Johnson's scalp.

Comiskey worked hard for the American League in its infancy. But so did Johnson. Both of these men put their shoulders to the wheel and never let up until the younger organization was on a higher plane than the National league. It is right that both should share in the fruits of their labors. Comiskey has a regular mint in the White Sox team and Johnson should not be envied the position he holds and the salary he receives.

Johnson has made mistakes. Every big man in every business makes mistakes and these errors of judgment are bound to give them enemies. Comiskey has made his mistakes and he had his share of enemies.

Personally, both Comiskey and Johnson are good fellows. Johnson should not allow his position to get the better of his good judgment, and Comiskey should not permit the success to run away with him and react disastrously to the league. The trouble between Ban and Commy is fine for National Leaguers. They hope to see the bomb explode some day. Should either Johnson or Comiskey be ousted from office the American League would realize its mistake when too late. True, the hard work is done, but it takes a master mind and hand such as Johnson's to run a big organization of that kind. For the sake of the league the hatchet should be buried for good and all and the broad shoulders of both Ban and Commy should assist in keeping the American League wheel turning in the right direction.

* * *

Outside of baseball, the only sport that appeals to Lave Cross is duck hunting, and for this purpose Lave bought himself a farm down on the Delaware Bay, which has a clear sweep of water, and in the off season it is really the talk of the neighborhood the manner in which Lave shows all the other natives how to bag the biggest number of web-footed fowls.

Lave is also a jokist, whose wit is in some manner always flavored with ducking stories. He said to Charley Jones the other day in the clubhouse room: "Are you good at riddles, Charley?"

"Haven't any medals," laconically replied the silent outfielder, "for guessing."

"Well, I want to ask you one," cried Lave. "What is the difference between a successful duck hunter and a thief who steals an oil painting?"

"Give it up," replied Jones.

"Why, that's an easy one," replied Lave. "One brings the canvasback and the other doesn't."

* * *

Writes Charles B. Power in the Pittsburg Dispatch:

"Shakespeare once sat down in front of his typewriter and hamered out 'Methinks he doth protest too much.' Willie was handing a left jolt to the jaw of one who had been proclaiming his own virtues, his honesty and his uprightness. Every time I speak of the honesty of baseball and start to discuss the subject the words of the immortal bard ring in my ears and I feel that my readers may come back at me with the Shakespearean quotation. Just the same, every time some piker who has wagered $5 or $10 on a ball game and then frames sets up the howl that the greatest of all outdoor sports is not on the dead level, it sort of creates a warmness around the collar and calls for rebuke. The writer has been through the game—been in it in all departments, player, manager, umpire and director general of the affairs of top-notch minor leagues, and every time he hears the honesty of players, magnates and umpires questioned there is an argument. I have seen the huskiest athletes the game has ever known come into the dressing-room after a contest, sobbing like children over the fact that their cause had led to defeat. Ball players go into every contest with their hearts set on winning, and when one of them is guilty of a fluke that gives victory to the other side he is the most miserable man in the world. Let the man who is ever ready to charge players with dishonesty conceal himself in the clubhouse after a close and exciting battle, else I fear he will soon be convinced of the incorrectness of his diagnosis."

* * *

Never was the downright honesty of baseball more clearly proven than in the world's series just closed. In arranging for the games for the world's title the national commission acted wisely. The rules provide that the players share in the receipts of the first four games only. Had this not been done persons possessed of dishonest minds would have grasped the opportunity to charge players with hippodroming in case the series went beyond four games—members of the contending forces would have been charged with prolonging the series in order that their share of the receipts might be larger. This they would not have done, but the charge would have been forthcoming, just the same. In the Detroit-Chicago series it was arranged to have a game played in Chicago Sunday, provided the question of superiority had not been settled. A concluding battle in Chicago on a Sunday, with the world's championship at stake, would have attracted an immense crowd, yet club owners and players, being honest men, were satisfied to have the series wind up—to have Chicago make it four straight, thus doing away with the necessity of a Sunday game, with its accompaniment of thousands of dollars to be divided between players and magnates. The honesty of baseball needs no further defense.

* * *

Trouble In New York Team.

Where will the Giants land at the finish of the next season's playing? By common consent of most of the fans the McGrawites have not been counted in as a possible contender for the flag. Fourth place looks as though it were the highest that the New Yorkers may reach in their climb.

The showing which was made at the last part of the season is of course the principal reason for so thinking. There is always this to be said against figuring ahead of the playing season and that is the fact that conditions may so arise that the teams are much strengthened during the winter or else the players do not show the form which they did one season during the next. With veterans the probability is for a falling off, while the youngsters are liable to improve, but that does not always hold, as witness the case of Clarence Beaumont, whom the Pirates let out to the Beaneaters.

But there is one thing which can be said about the Giants. John J. McGraw did not show the peerless leadership he has in the past seasons. He was by common report too much interested in how the ponies came over to bother much about what the riders of his team were in the race. But that must not be taken too seriously. Where it is apparent that his discipline was not of the best was the fact that tried and true veterans had to be secretly disciplined by means of fines and suspensions before they would play the game to the handle.

Some of these days it will pierce the mind of the Scrappageous Muggsy that it is not always best to keep veterans who have become so much a part of the team that they seem to be fixtures. It seems, however, that some of these men will not wear Giant uniforms next year.

It is safe to say that Giants new blood is used there will be a disappointing season in front of the supporters of the National League in the metropolis.

The principal thing which can be said against the Giants' playing last season and especially in the latter part of the year, was the fact that the team showed such a broad yellow streak. It was one thing to say that they were quitting which have yet to be seen in a league race. It's not the team which fights the hardest when in front that is the consistent one. It is the one that does not let up just before the opponent can be seen coming up from behind or getting a shade ahead.

That there are first-class men on the Giant roster is undoubted, but it is the old case of the bundle of sticks, "together they stand, separately they fall."

Unless there is a decided and radical change in the general work of the New York team it should not finish better than last place in the first division.

FOOTBALL CHAT.

Since winning from Swarthmore, Pennsylvania feels more confident of the result of her game with Michigan. The dash and versatility displayed by the team have filled the undergraduate body with enthusiasm. The Quakers showed diversity of attack and a willingness and ability to work something new when old methods failed to bring results. The forward pass was handled in simple style and was good for substantial gains.

* * *

Princeton has adopted secret practice. The style of open play adopted by the Tigers this year has made this necessary, and the coaches feel that there are a lot of rough edges that should be worn off in private. The game against Bucknell was a disappointment, even though 52 points were scored, for the play was filled with blunders.

* * *

The splendid physical condition of Vanderbilt is exciting comment. It is really wonderful when one considers that in as hotly contested a game as the one with Annapolis the same eleven finished that went in at the first whistle. Not a man was taken out, nor a substitute used during the contest. The men are confident, and the fast, snappy game that has always characterized the play of the Commodores is very much in evidence. Although fears were expressed at the opening of the season regarding the future of the team, it is hard to see where they are weaker than last year's aggregation.

WINNING

Of the Gordon Bennett Balloon Cup.

HOW AMERICAN OFFICERS DEFEATED EUROPE'S EXPERTS.

HELPED TO VICTORY BY MAJ. HENRY B. HERSEY.

WENT AT MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Probably the greatest sporting event the world has ever known—certainly the greatest the modern world has known—was the long-distance balloon race for the Gordon Bennett annual challenge cup, which started in Paris on Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1906, and finished in England some twenty-four hours later. The contest stands out surpassingly, for several reasons, among all boat races, horse races, prize fights, bull fights and the like. It was a struggle for victory in a noble and spectacular sport; it required skill and courage; it involved the risk of several lives; and it was widely international, the sixteen competing balloons, with their respective champions, being sent by seven great countries: England, three balloons, France three, Germany three, Spain three, America two, Italy one and Belgium one, writes Cleveland Moffett in McClure's Magazine.

Never, I suppose, in any city, has so vast a crowd assembled for mere pleasure as on this day packed the Place de la Concorde, the Champs-Elysees and all the neighboring region. All Paris was in the streets and on the housetops. Some thousands paid half a franc or two francs or five francs for a privileged view, while 200,000 got what view they could, and paid nothing. This is one feature of a balloon race—that anyone who likes may see the beginning of it.

* * *

Santos-Dumont's Dirigible Balloon.

There was much curiosity touching a strange contrivance fitted up under Santos-Dumont's balloon, a six-horse-power motor arranged to drive two horizontal propellers, the idea being that these would enable the aeronaut to maneuver his balloon without loss of ballast. This was the only approach to a steerable balloon in the race, the others being simply intended to sail with the wind. I should explain that Santos-Dumont, although a Brazilian, had entered for the Aero Club of America, owing to the fact that Brazil had no Aero Club of its own, and that only one contestant (instead of the possible three) had entered for the United States. That one was Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, of the Sixth United States cavalry, a newcomer in ballooning, with only fourteen ascents to his credit, eight of which had been crowded into a few weeks of hurried preparation. No one knew much about Lahm, or took him very seriously; yet he was the only representative of the United States, and that, as we shall presently see, by the merest accident.

* * *

Maj. Hersey With Lahm.

Each of the sixteen pilots had an assistant with him, so that there were two men in each basket, the sixteen aids being amateurs, for the most part, although several were professionals or semi-professionals. In Lahm's case this matter of an assistant very nearly caused serious trouble, for at the last moment a Frenchman who was to have accompanied him withdrew, leaving the American in grave embarrassment. Most fortunately Maj. Henry B. Hersey, of the Rough Riders, an associate of Walter Wellman, and just back from their first arctic balloon expedition, happened to be on the grounds. Learning of Lahm's predicament, he volunteered on the spot to fill the emergency. Maj. Hersey was not only an American with the best kind of grit in him, but he was an expert in all matters pertaining to wind-currents, having for years been connected with the meteorological service in Washington. If Lieut. Lahm had searched Europe over he could not have found a better man.

"Will you really go with me?" asked the lieutenant, scarcely believing his good fortune.

"Sure I'll go," answered Hersey, "if you'll let me run across to the Continental Hotel and get my overcoat."

And, with so much preparation, he stepped into the basket and calmly started on the greatest balloon race the world has thus far known.

And now, as the balloons drift away in their long flights, let us go back a moment and note the singular chance that brought into the contest this young army officer, the only American in the race, upon whose efforts so much depended. Who was Lahm? What was he doing away from his regiment? How came he to know anything about ballooning?

* * *

Chance Entry of "United States."

Frank P. Lahm, a young man of twenty-eight, was an aeronaut by inheritance. It was his father, Frank S. Lahm, who had taken him on his first ascension and taught him most of what he knew. Indeed, it was the elder Lahm who, being a resident of Paris and a veteran balloonist, with far more skill and experience than the son possessed, had originally entered for this race. Unfortunately, Mr. Lahm was in poor health, and had only entered so that some one might represent the United States. As a matter of fact, at that time he and his son were the only two Americans who could enter, under the rules of the Aero Federation; that is, they were the only two who had made enough ascensions to qualify as balloon pilots. This, then, was the situation a few weeks before the race—the elder Lahm not equal to the strain of a long balloon journey, the son unable to leave his regiment in America, and nobody else available.

Then, suddenly, in July, 1906, the Lieutenant was ordered to France for a year's work in the famous cavalry school at Saumur. His duties there were not to begin until early in October, at least a week after the race. It seemed providential. Here was a strong young fellow able to take his father's place and try for the cup. What he lacked in experience could be made up, it was hoped, by his father's teaching. There were two months still for preparation, and they must make the most of them—the very most.

For two or three hours after the start the Americans sailed on with four other balloons quite near them, the "Britannia" easily recognizable by the shape, and the one of German make by its color; but as the night advanced these companion airships dropped from view, one by one, and shortly after 9 o'clock they found themselves alone. Four hours from Paris—two hours from the sea! All well with the "United States," and the wind straight to the west.

Lahm and Hersey had their own theory about this wind which apparently was sweeping them to destruction: they believed that it would change. The last weather telegrams received before the start had reported a low-pressure area over Ireland. Such areas usually move from west to east, and the wind usually blows toward such an area. In other words, the present wind would probably turn to the north as soon as this low-pressure area had reached England. It was a matter of hours. There was some uncertainty, but it was a good gamble that if they let this wind carry them freely out over the sea it would presently, at the meteorological or aeronautical moment, veer to the north and take them safely to the shores of England.

* * *

Four Left In the Contest.

Which, in due course, they did, the sudden gleam of a revolving light far ahead flashing them England's welcome. They caught sight of this at about 2:30 o'clock in the morning, and, as they drew nearer, saw that it came from a light-ship. So the Channel was safely passed! They had crossed a hundred miles or more of open sea, and, within an hour, were sailing above the islands of Great Britain, looking down on the lights of a city lying to the left, quite a large city, apparently, which they finally identified as Chichester, in the county of Sussex. No other balloon of the seven reached England as far to the west as this, although three of the rival pilots, Von Willer, Kindelan and Balsan, did nearly as well. But de La Vaulx, sailing hundreds of yards higher than Lahm, crossed to Hastings, some seventy miles east of Chichester, and the two Englishmen, Rolls and Hunnington, did about the same. Two left these three practically no chance of victory against a wind blowing directly to the northeast, as Hersey had foreseen; the North Sea would surely bar their advance.

So, when England was reached, only four of the sixteen contestants were really in the race—a Frenchman, a Spaniard, an Italian and an American. And almost immediately the Spaniard, Kindelan, dropped out, descending near Chicester as day was breaking. A few miles farther on the Frenchman, Balsan, descended, under the mistaken impression that he was being carried back to the sea. This left Lahm and Von Willer to fight for first place, and, as they flew along, Lahm had the position of advantage. He was somewhat near the ground and considerably to the west. The Italian, on the other hand, had a silk balloon. At this time, of course, they were miles apart, and neither had the slightest idea what had befallen the other balloons since the previous evening.

* * *

Imaginary Oceans.

For hours after they reached land the Americans saw virtually nothing of England, by reason of mist and fog. The sun itself was hidden, and of the earth they had only occasional glimpses, their guide-rope disappearing, for the most part, into a sea of clouds which more than once had the semblance of a real sea. No wonder the Frenchman was deceived into descending.

But Lahm was fortified against the terrors of imaginary oceans; he had faced them in one of his preparatory flights, and he sailed on now, serenely confident that they were over dry land. From time to time tall trees lifted black branches through the clouds to reassure him; and presently the mist parted, and they learned from astonished farmers down below (by the handy speaking-trumpet method) that they were sailing over the fertile fields of Berkshire. Through the fog they had crossed the counties of Sussex and Hampshire, making swift progress.

Eight o'clock in the morning, and the "United States" was still flying bravely to the north, three hundred miles from Paris. No sleep aboard yet, but everybody happy! So they sailed on through the morning hours until the sun came out and warmed the gas, so that it expanded and made them rise. Not the most cunning aeronaut can resist this call of the sun, and presently, from the height of three thousand feet, they looked down upon Warwick Castle and Stratford-on-Avon. Then on the north they went, passing west of Rugby and Birmingham, and, again yielding to the sun, sailed on at the height of a mile or more toward Manchester and Leeds. They were making a great triumphal survey of King Edward's realm, sweeping it from south to north.

And Scotland? Why not Scotland, too? But that was not to be, for after midday the sun became so hot that they were lifted nearly two miles, and at that height suffered the fate of de La Vaulx and Huntington; that is, they were caught in northeasterly currents that hurried them toward the North Sea. In vain they tried to get back to the more favorable lower wind. It was too late. Already the blue sea lay before them, flashing dangerous beyond the barren moors. There was no time to lose. They had done their best, and as Cornell and Harvard had failed, and will do again this year, there would be a great improvement in the ethics of college sport.

Football candidates at the various colleges, big and little, are appearing in goodly quantities for practice. Varsity football squads are necessarily not so large as they were up to the beginning of last season, when freshmen were barred from varsity competition, but proportionately they are larger than heretofore.

* * *

"United States" Wins By Thirty-three Miles.

But the United States had done enough and she and her pilot could rest on their laurels, for they were thirty-three good miles beyond the hit to left field on a single and scored on Hannigan's three-base hit to center.

The feature of the game was the fielding of Harper and Fay, who made sensational running one-handed catches. The work of Martin, at third for the Giants, who handled several hot ones, was also good. The same teams play again next Sunday at Reccius Park. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—R.H.E.
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0 4 2
Reccius	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	—1 5 0

Batteries—Griffin and Thomas; Schwenk and Vetter.

Three-base Hit—Hanningan. Stolen Bases—Reccius 2. Giants 2. Struck Out—Schwenk 8, Griffin 2. First Base on Balls—Off Schwenk 3, off Griffin 2. Time, 1:40. Umpires—Kelly and Nutter. Attendance, 1,200.

BAR SHOW WINDOW GIRL.

[New York Press.]

Who said Frenchmen were blase? That old New York advertising game of putting girls in shop windows, where they sat and chatted, then turned and showed their new gowns, incidentally proving to the crowd that they were not waxen figures, has been tabooed by the police of Paris. Reason, so great a crowd of men gathered in front of the windows that street traffic was stopped. The guardians of the law had to order the proprietors of the shops to remove their models from the window.

OFFER OF $40,000 FOR GEN. WATTS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—It was reported here to-day that William Simpson, owner of the Empire stock farm, New York, has offered $40,000 to Gen. C. C. Watts, of Charleston, W. Va., for his namesake, Gen. Watts, 2:06¼, which won the Futurity and the Kentucky Stake. Gen. Watts, the owner left Lexington for Charleston early Saturday night. Mr. Simpson cannot be found and the story is not confirmed.

NORTHERN

Presbyterians Will Meet At Owensboro.

SYNOD BEGINS TUESDAY AND LASTS THREE DAYS.

PROMINENT MINISTERS FROM EAST WILL ATTEND.

A LENGTHY PROGRAMME.

Owensboro, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Northern Presbyterian Synod, of Kentucky, will convene at the First Presbyterian church in Owensboro at 7:45 o'clock Tuesday evening and will remain in session for two days. This will be the first meeting of the synod since the union with the Cumberland Presbyterians.

It is expected that about 175 delegates will be in attendance. The feature of the opening session will be the annual sermon, which will be delivered by the Rev. William Porter Thurston, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of this city.

* * *

Prominent Men Coming.

Among the prominent men who will be in attendance are the Rev. Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia; the Rev. B. P. Fullerton, of St. Louis; the Rev. W. J. Darby, of Evansville; the Rev. James F. Dickson, of New York; the Rev. W. L. Gelston, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Cincinnati; Mr. Robert E. Spier, of New York, and the Rev. P. V. Jenness, of Kirkwood, Mo.

One of the features of the synod will be the address on missions by Mr. Robert E. Speer, at the First Presbyterian church on Wednesday night.

The election of trustees of Central University will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. Leslie H. Hudson, of the First Presbyterian church, and the Rev. W. Porter Thurston, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, say that they expect the synod to be one of the most important in the history of the church. The synod will adjourn on Thursday night.

The Ladies' Synodical Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will be in session on Wednesday and Thursday. This session of the missionary society promises to be one of the most important held in recent years by the Kentucky Presbyterians. There will be many prominent people here who are interested in the missionary work who will deliver addresses.

* * *

Programme.

The programme for the three days' session of the synod has been completed and is in full as follows:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

7:45 p. m.—Synod convened, Hon. E. W. C. Humphrey presiding.
Sermon—The Rev. W. Porter Thurston.
Constitution of the Synod, with prayer.
Calling of the roll.
Report of Committee on Boundaries and Organizations of Synod.
Election and induction of new moderator.
Committee of

SOME REASONS FOR CHRISTIANS

Given In Sermon By Dr. Egbert Watson Smith.

They Cannot Consistently Indorse Sunday Saloon.

Sabbath Both Hygienic and Ordained of God.

MINISTER'S DUTIES EVIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Egbert Watson Smith, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, in his sermon last night devoted his attention to the local political situation, arguing that no man who honestly and intelligently prays the Lord's Prayer can consistently vote for the candidate who favors the reopening of saloons on Sunday. He spoke as follows:

There are serious dangers involved in the discussion by ministers from their pulpits of political issues, even though they be moral questions. The union of church and State is not one of these dangers. That is simply a bugaboo to frighten the foolish. "'Tis the eve of childhood that fears a painted devil."

The real dangers are chiefly three. There is the great danger, first, of undervaluing the work of saving individual souls. There is the danger, second, of forsaking the Word of God and converting the pulpit into an organ of secular discussion, and third, there is the danger of the minister becoming the mouthpiece of a party.

But these dangers only emphasize the necessity of wisdom on the minister's part; they do not affect the questions of duty. As a public teacher of the Word of God, he must apply that Word to the whole of human life, holding it up as the divine guide for the casting of ballots, as well as the keeping of Sundays. He must bring the principles of religion to bear upon men in their domestic relations, their social relations, their business relations, and last but no least, their civil and political relations. He has a message to men as Christian citizens. Part of that message is this:

"ou must put in office men of public spirit, who will act not for personal or party interests, but for the good of the whole community. ou must see to it that the laws and their administration are such as will make evil doing difficult and well doing easy."

His message will involve conflict with those interests which are vested in abuses, for there are trades which flourish in the poverty of the poor and the vices of the vicious. These enjoy, in many cases, the advantage of high social and financial standing, and many of the organs of public opinion will rally to their support. But Christianity must gird herself for this conflict. She has had in the past the open hand of chastity, to relieve the victims of poverty and drink and wrong. She needs also to have a hand that can close firmly over the instruments of government, and make use of it as a lever for lifting out of the way those things that are breeders of sin and misery, and obstacles to the progress of Christ's Kingdom.

* * *

An Indorsement of Perjury.

One of these threatened obstacles I wish to speak of to-night. As we all know, an organized effort is being made to reopen the saloons on Sunday. This movement is headed by a man whose platform, is known as the Golden Rule. I hold to it that no man who honestly and intelligently prays the Lord's Prayer can consistently vote for this man.

First—Because to vote for him is to indorse perjury.

The Standard Dictionary defines perjury as "the violation of a solemn oath or promise." The Mayor's oath of office pledges him to enforce the laws. One of these laws specifically prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, or keeping open a barroom or other place where liquor is sold. There is no such specific law against Sunday theaters, but there is this special law against Sunday barrooms. This law has been construed and approved by the courts, and for three months has been ridicidly enforced. Yet this man declares in advance that he will not enforce the law. He will stand up before the whole community and swear to enforce it. His explicit promise he will sanctify and seal by an appeal to Heaven, lifting his hand and saying "So help me, God." Yet he knows and we all know that he intends to break to himself and use the great name of God to give sanction to a lie. Can the servants of the God of Truth lend themselves to any such blasphemous falsehood? Can we, as fathers, be witnesses to our citizens, expect truth in our children, our employes, our courts of justice, when in the most public manner possible we ourselves are seen placing the crown of our highest municipal honors upon the head of an acknowledged perjurer? Can we, as Christian men, kneel and pray, "Hallowed be Thy name," when by our votes we are consenting to the taking of that name in vain by the petition of that holy name to the service of a lie? If we say No to vote him in, we must leave the first petition out.

* * *

An Encouragement of Lawlessness.

Second—But again to vote for this man is to encourage lawlessness.

When the Mayor, the city's chief representative of law, the man whose sole official business it is to execute the law, is seen openly violating his oath of office and himself trampling the law under fot, is he not giving aid and countenance to every other law-breaker in the city? Is he not thereby placing himself at the head of that great and powerful element in our city to whom the ten commandments are an offense, and in whose mouths liberty means license? He certainly is. The proof of this is seen in the acknowledged fact that whoever else may vote for him he will certainly have among his followers the thieves and thugs and crap-shooters and gamblers, that lawless element that poisons the life and degrades the character of our city. Can you imagine a Christian man with one hand delivering our city into the control of the chosen leaders of this lawless element, while, with the other hand stretched out to God, he prays, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, in earth as it is in Heaven?" To ask this question is to answer it.

* * *

Desecration of the Lord's Day.

Third—But again, to vote for this man is to vote for the desecration of the Lord's day.

The argument for Sunday closing is based upon a hygienic fact; to-wit.: that the necessity of such a rest is interwoven with the fibers of the human constitution. It is based upon an industrial fact, namely, that wherever the Sabbath is devoted to toil the result is six days' wages for seven days' work. It is based upon a domestic fact, that the sanctity of our home life is dependent upon the proper observance of this rest day. It is based upon a social fact, that usually the order and morality of any community are measured by observance of the Sabbath. It is based on a historical fact, that no nation has ever been permanently blessed or prospered which has disregarded the reasonable requirements of this day. It is based upon an international fact that those countries which lead the world today in freedom, wealth, intelligence and power are precisely those which enact and enforce Sunday laws. And last of all and above all, it is based upon a divine fact, viz.: the express commandment of Almighty God, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

We are told that when De Tocqueville, the great French statesman, was in this country, he visited the Hon. John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua. On Saturday he noticed that the streets were thronged with busy traffickers, but on Sunday they were silent and deserted until the ringing of the church bells; then they were crowded with men and women and children, neatly dressed and quietly wending their way to their respective places of worship. "What does this mean?" said M. De Tocqueville. "This," said Mr. Spencer, "is the American way of keeping the Sabbath." The French statesman paused for a moment as if in profound thought, and then, with hands sprained, and with deep earnestness of voice, he said: "Mr. Spencer, France must have your American Sabbath."

* * *

No Sabbath Means Deterioration.

Said Edmund Burke, the great English statesman, in a memorable address delivered on the floor of the English House of Commons: "A nation that neglects the Sabbath soon sinks into barbarism and ruin. Civilized man cannot bear the pressure of seven days' work and worry in the week." Said Lord Macaulay, the great English Prime Minister: "Of all divine institutions, the most divine is that which secures a day of rest for man. I hold it to be the most valuable blessing ever conceded to man. It is the cornerstone of civilization." Said Blackstone, the author of the most famous law books in the world: "The Sabbath is of admirable service to a State considered merely as a civil institution. A corruption of morals, the first advance to the profanation of the Sabbath." Said Daniel Webster: "The Sabbath is the bulwark of our liberties because it is the bulwark of morality." Said Ralph Waldo Emerson: "The Sabbath is the core of our civilization." Were these men Puritans? Not one of them.

The Sabbath is the day of rest for man's jaded body and mind. It is the home day when parents and children can enjoy and strengthen the sweet and holy ties of family love. It is the soul's day, when the soul, released from the burden of secular toil, can stretch itself and look up and realize its kinship with the divine and have its immortal hopes fed. It is a day, standing out amid the week days like a lofty monument pointing up to that God who is our Creator, our Preserver, our Benefactor and our Redeemer. As the Lord said of old, "My Sabbath ye shall keep, for it is a sign between me and thee." Any corporation or any man who for greed of gain or of votes, would rob men of this day of rest should be stigmatized as an enemy of the nation and of the home, an enemy of the bodies and the mines and the souls of his fellow men.

The president of one of the labor guilds of New ork, in a letter complaining of the encroachments which employers have recently made on the Sabbath of his fellow craftsmen, uses these pathetic words: "The result of this Sabbath labor is lamentable in the extreme. Wherever it is pursued the average intelligence of the human constitution, which is based upon an industrial fact, namely, that wherever the Sabbath is devoted to toil the result is six days' wages for seven days' work. It is based upon a domestic fact, that the sanctity of our home life is dependent upon the proper observance of this rest day. It is based upon a social fact, that usually the order and morality of any community are measured by observance of the Sabbath. It is based on a historical fact, that no nation has ever been permanently blessed or prospered which has disregarded the reasonable requirements of this day. It is based upon an international fact that those countries which lead the world today in freedom, wealth, intelligence and power are precisely those which enact and enforce Sunday laws. And last of all and above all, it is based upon a divine fact, viz.: the express commandment of Almighty God, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

We are told that when De Tocqueville, the great French statesman, was in this country, he visited the Hon. John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua. On Saturday he noticed that the streets were thronged with busy traffickers, but on Sunday they were silent and deserted until the ringing of the church bells; then they were crowded with men and women and children, neatly dressed and quietly wending their way to their respective places of worship. "What does this mean?" said M. De Tocqueville. "This," said Mr. Spencer, "is the American way of keeping the Sabbath." The French statesman paused for a moment as if in profound thought, and then, with hands sprained,

doors of 900 Sunday saloons? To ask this question is to answer it. If he tries to vote this man in he must leave that petition out.

So I reach my conclusion. Others may do as they will. I judge no man's conscience. Yet as for myself, so long as I continue to pray the Lord's Prayer, I can never vote to degrade the ideals of our youthful citizenship, to debauch the public conscience, and to negative every petition of my prayer by placing the crown of our highest municipal honors upon the head of a man who stands for perjury, lawlessness, Sabbath desecration, cruelty and the increase of temptation to every form of evil. Never!

DRINKS LAUDANUM

J. R. M'PHERSON FOUND IN DYING CONDITION BY WIFE.

Expired Before Medical Assistance Could Be Secured By Members of the Family.

"Drinking laudenum with suicidal intent," was the verdict rendered last night by Coroner Ellis Duncan as the cause of the death of Joseph D. McPherson, aged thirty-two years, and an employe at the shops of the L. and N. railroad. McPherson was found by his wife in a dying condition shortly before 6 o'clock at their home at 1414 Eleventh street. He died before medical aid could be secured.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon McPherson went to the drug store of A. A. Plock, at Twelfth and Delaware streets, and purchased a number of small household articles amongst which was a ounce bottle of laudenum. The druggist stated last night that he asked McPherson at the time of sale to what use he intended to make of the laudenum, and that he replied that he was buying it for the use of his three-year-old child, who was ill. When McPherson arrived at his home a few minutes later, it is said, that his wife had gone to a neighbor's house. He lay down across the bed in the family room. His three-year-old child and a twelve-year-old neighbor boy were in the room at the time. When Mrs. Mcpherson returned in the course of a half hour she saw her husband lying across the bed, but passed on into the kitchen to prepare lunch. Coming back into the room in a few minutes she spoke to her husband, but he did not answer she went over and placed her hand on his forehead, and found that he was cold.

She immediately called to several of her neighbors that her husband was ill, and the effort to summons a physician was made. When Dr. C. G. Forsee arrived at 8 o'clock the man was dead. Coroner Duncan was immediately called and an investigation made. Besides the appeal of those laws that protect the Sabbath against the encroachments of human greed and godlessness, and whose avowed intention it is to begin his assault upon the Sabbath by allowing the 900 saloons of this city to run wide open on God's holy day. To vote for him is to antagonize every interest and to encourage every enemy of the Sabbath. When God's Christians say, "pray, "Our Father which are in Heaven," we are praying to the God of the fourth commandment. When we pray, "Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven," we are praying for the God whose will is "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." If we vote the Sunday saloon in, we must leave that petition out.

Fourth—But again, a vote for this man means cruelty to helpless women and children. Every dollar spent means more of the poverty and the wrongs helpless women and children suffer.

Statistics show that liquor is responsible, directly or indirectly, for 85 per cent. of all the poverty and for 90 per cent. of all wrongs inflicted upon helpless children. A few Saturday evenings ago I saw a long line of forty or more men on the street receiving their week's wages. That same evening throughout our city thousands more of husbands and fathers were drawing their week's wages. And the reason the saloons are anxious to run on Sunday is because on that day these working men have both leisure and money, and the results with, alas, too many of them, white and black, any child can guess. Those wages which ought to go into coal and clothing and food and medicine for the poor wife and children go into the rapacious maw of those brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers who grow rich on 10 per cent. of all saloons. These capitalists take the laborer's earnings to build palaces for themselves and to load their tables with the richest of viands, while the lobarer's wife and children must go hungry. How can a Christian man pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," while with his vote he is doing the very thing which he knows will take the daily bread away from hundreds of helpless women and children? Either he must leave that petition out, or he must try to put the Sunday saloon out.

Fifth—Finally, a vote for this man means a vote to multiply the temptations to profanity, drunkenness, vice, crime and nearly every other form of evil doing in our city.

Everyone knows that the saloon is the greatest breeding place of all forms of vice and crime known to modern society. The figures show that 50 per cent. of our prostitutes and 90 per cent. of our crimes are due to drink and that the Sunday saloon does far more than its shares of the deadly work. The saloon is a great pump let down to hell to pump up temptation, misery, vice and crime into the homes and hearts and lives of men. It is the chosen resort of thieves and thugs and gamblers and political corruptionists and harlots and libertines and loafers and low characters of every kind. Its atmosphere is poisonous, its companionships perilous. But how attractive it is! How it allures with bright lights and pictures and music! Here is drink for the thirsty, food for the hungry, games for the idle, revelry for the reckless, society for the lonely, a visiting place for the weary, merriment and good cheer for all. It is Satan's masterpiece of temptation; his most prolific center and source of evil doing. Now, think of it! Christian people are asked by their votes to open these doors, now closed on Sunday, and to send them open all Sunday long to those thousands and tens of thousands of people who on that day of the seven have the most time on their hands and the most money in their pockets and are therefore most likely to fall a prey to these temptations and to join the mighty army of those who through the open portals of the saloon are marching down to sin and death and hell.

What is the Christian's daily prayer, taught him by Christ Himself? "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Can you imagine a Christian man, with one hand stretched out to God and praying, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," while with the other hand he is holding wide open the

ence bureau to answer the questions of the fat people of the country.

The Michigan man said: "University of Minnesota—Dear Sir: I read your article on the diet of students and I wonder if a diet like that could do me any good. I am sixty-three years of age, five feet six inches and weigh 210 pounds. I have started the milk, crackers and butter diet, and I should like to hear from you. Will it help me?"

Dean Wesbrook has turned the letter over to Dr. Beard, who conducted the experiments with the class. As yet he has not decided what answer to make, as the department is not quite ready to go on record before the world as advocating the cracker diet as a sure cure for obesity, even though its food squad did lose from one to three pounds in four days' trial.

PATROLMAN REFUSES PRAISE DUE ANOTHER.

[New York Mail.]

Forty patrolmen appeared at the trial room in police headquarters in response to an order issued by Commissioner Bingham and were "patted on the back" by the commissioner, instead of being scored or fined for dereliction or worse.

The men came from various precincts. They had attracted their chief's attention by rescuing people at fires and from drowning, stopping runaways and rescuing brother officers from the attacks of thugs and mobs, and by doing other meritorious work.

After reading over the list of the men, with brief statements of the acts entitling them to mention, the commissioner shook hands with them.

When he came to the name of James M. Garvey, of the Eldridge-street station, concerning whom the record said that he had been on the force twelve years, had never been charged with dereliction, and in August last, at great personal risk, saved the life of a man from drowning at Long Island City, Garvey stepped out and spoke to the commissioner.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I am the wrong man. I did not perform that deed. I was notified to appear here, but I am not the man."

The commissioner's face fairly beamed and he thanked the patrolman for his honesty. He told the others that Garvey was the kind of a man who would perform just such a deed if occasion required it.

PARADISE FOR SALOONS.

Consul General T. W. Peters reports to the Bureau of Manufactures that, according to the census of 1905, there were in Munich 538,938 inhabitants, a high percentage of whom partake of liquid nourishments, principally in the form of beer. He outlines the regulations for the sale of liquids in that German city as follows:

"To meet this demand the authorities, according to the address book, granted permission to 1,480 saloons, in which beer may be sold; 120 wine restaurants, 81 cafes and 8 tea houses, making an average of one establishment for every seventeen liquid refreshments to about each 219 persons, exclusive of the floating population. There is no purchasing of licenses. Any respectable person making application to the proper authorities and securing permission can open a saloon for the sale of beer. A bar where other liquors as well as beer are sold is subject to a small restriction, as it must be 400 metres (15,748 feet) distant from any other bar of the same nature.

"Permission will not be granted by the authorities unless they are satisfied that the public requires such bar or saloon for its convenience. The only tax paid is the income tax. The proprietor must keep an accurate account and pay a certain percentage on the profits of his business. The hour for opening the beer saloons and wine saloons is ordinarily 5 a. m., closing at 1 a. m., including Sundays and holidays, the tea houses and coffee houses closing at 7 o'clock p. m.

TO BE EARTHQUAKE PROOF.

[Cement Age.]

Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's eldest brother, who resigned from the British army several years ago to become a banana planter in Jamaica, is now in England purchasing material for the construction of an earthquake-proof house on the "Kitchener" model. Col. Kitchener's residence in the suburbs of Kingston was badly damaged by the earthquake. He has decided to build a house with walls composed of drain pipes placed on end and filled with cement, with layers of cement between, with a casing of cement on the outside and thin wood inside. He declares that this combination will resist any earthquake.

THE RISE IN CHOCOLATE.

[Pittsburg Post.]

The market's on an upward wave,
Jane's mad as hops.
She claims she simply has to have
Chocolate drops.

But dad declines to foot the bill,
This worst of pops.
Declares she'll have to wait until
Chocolate drops.

ILL THREE YEARS

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN DIES AT JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Served Under Gen. John H. Morgan During the Civil War and Was Brave Soldier.

Humphreys Castleman, brother of Gen. John B. Castleman, died of a complication of diseases at the Jewish Hospital yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock after a continued illness of three years Mr. Castleman had lived in Louisville for the past three years and had been under treatment at both the Norton Infirmary and the Jewish Hospital in the hope of relief. He came here from St. Louis.

Mr. Castleman was born April 10, 1843, at Castleton in Fayette county, Kentucky, and was the youngest son of David and Virginia Castleman. He served in Company D of Morgan's old regiment and as a mark of distinction was detailed on the "Advance Guard," which was a post of danger and honor. Mr. Castleman served under Gen. Morgan for nearly two years.

Mrs. Virginia Castleman, whose residence in Fayette county was a general rendezvous for Confederate soldiers, died in the early part of the Confederate War. The residence was one night surrounded by Federal troops and Humphreys Castleman was arrested and sent to Johnson's Island. He enlisted in the Confederate army while a prisoner and was subsequently exchanged and reported to Morgan's cavalry.

Mr. Castleman was on the Ohio raid and continued to serve under his commander after Gen. Morgan escaped from the Ohio penitentiary. He is survived by one son, Lewis Castleman, and two brothers, Gen. John B. Castleman and David Castleman, of Missouri. Two sisters also survive him, Mrs. George B. Eastin, of Louisville, and Mrs. Julia Carroll, of New York.

The body will be taken to Columbus, Ga., this morning for burial.

CRACKER DIET TO REDUCE.

[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.]

The milk and cracker diet as a means of reducing weight without injury to the patient has not been advocated openly by the University of Minnesota medical department in spite of the fact that it was announced that the food squad lost weight when living four days on such a diet. A fat man in Lansing, Mich., has written to Dean F. W. Wesbrook, of the department, asking for full particulars of the treatment, but may not be given any encouragement.

The food squad lived on crackers and milk for four days, and the fact that each of the five students lost weight was duly heralded about the country in newspaper stories. As a result the medical department of the university received so much free advertising that it may have to establish a correspond-

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended October 20 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	64	.00	Dubuque	50	.00
Amarillo	62	.01	Marquette	76	.00
Atlanta	76	.06	Modena	68	.00
Bismarck	58	.00	Montgomery	80	.00
Cairo	78	.00	Nashville	78	.00
Cincinnati	64	.00	New Orleans	74	.01
Charlotte	74	.00	New York	64	.02
Chattanooga	74	.00	Oklahoma	74	.00
Chicago	68	T	Omaha	56	.00
Corp. Christi	74	T	Palestine	64	.28
Davenport	54	.00	Pittsburg	50	.06
El Paso	70	T	San Antonio	70	.08
Fort Smith	78	.00	Shreveport	76	.59
Galveston	74	.28	St. Louis	66	.00
Indianapolis	60	T	St. Paul	50	.00
Jacksonville	80	.00	Vicksburg	72	T
Kansas City	62	.00	Washington	60	.06
Little Rock	76	.00			

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 20, 1907.	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	29.11	30.22
Temperature	45	54
Dewpoint	36	40
Relative humidity	73	62
Wind velocity	6	20
State of weather	Cloudy	Clear

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

[Official.] Louisville, Oct. 20, 1907.

Constants and Normals.

Maximum temperature	74
Minimum temperature	50
Mean temperature	57
Normal temperature	57
Departure for day	00
Departure for month	—23
Departure since March 1	—80
Prevailing winds	Sou'west'ly
Mean barometer	30.16
Mean relative humidity	68
Character of day	Pt. Cldy.
Total precipitation	.00
Normal precipitation	.09
Departure for day	—.09
Departure for month	+.80
Departure since March 1	—.83

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

River falling. Gauge: On the falls, 3.1 feet; in the canal, 5.3 feet; at the foot of the locks, 9.3 feet. Weather clear and pleasant. Business quiet on the levee.

BOAT LEAVING THIS DAY.

Indiana, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati, at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton, at 4 p. m....Falls City, Capt. Noble, for Kentucky river points, at 3 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

City of Louisville, from and to Cincinnati.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Louisville and Evansville packet, Tell City, is at the wharf unable to get away for the reason that the canal is closed and there is not sufficient water on the falls to enable her to pass over....The city of Louisville arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and was on her way to Cincinnati four hours later....The Indiana came in last evening at 7 o'clock. She will leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock for Cincinnati....Fog on the river is heavier this fall than usual....It was the Ohio River Improvement Association which secured appropriations from Congress for the locks and dams now being built in the Ohio river. The organization will hold its thirteenth annual meeting at Norfolk, Va., on November 15. The object of this association is to maintain a nine-foot stage from Pittsburg to the mouth at all the year round when the system of locks and dams is finished....The Monongahela harbor, between "The Point" and Smithfield-street bridges, at Pittsburg, contains more than 200 pieces of craft....Only one steamer left that port yesterday....The river is falling at all up points....The United States snagboat Lookout is on her way up the Tennessee river....The towboat Jim Wood is coming up the river with a mixed tow of barges....The Chattanooga Star says that low water has stopped navigation between Kingston and Decatur....A special from Washington says: Frank H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service and a member of the Inland Waterways Commission, who has just returned to this city after an inspection trip through the West, said to-day that the most instructive part of the trip was from Kansas City down the Missouri river. The members of the Waterways Commission, on the ride down the Missouri, gave consideration to the present condition of transportation on the river and the possibilities of its improvement. 'It is apparent,' said Mr. Newell, 'that any general and permanent improvement of the lower Mississippi river can be had only after the Missouri river has been permanently improved and caving banks protected by revetment. The amount of sand and clay washed into the Mississippi river above St. Louis is enormous and serves to clog the channel to a great extent. It is estimated that each year a volume of earth represented by one square mile, 400 feet in depth, is thrown into the Mississippi river.'....St. Louis Globe Democrat.... Capt. Charles W. Berkley, secretary and treasurer of the Columbia Excursion Company's steamer, City of Providence, celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of his marriage Monday evening at his home in Jeffersonville and received congratulations. He and his wife entertained with a home banquet....The steamer Kabeckonos arrived here yesterday from the upper Mississippi, bound to New Orleans, with fifteen passengers, among them Capt. Guthrie and wife. She is owned by Capt. Guthrie, a prominent and wealthy contractor of Stillwater, Minn. The steamer is handsomely and elaborately furnished, and the owners are using it for pleasure. They are going South for pleasure. The steamer will remain here several days, her guests taking the opportunity to visit the principal points of interest. Arthur Miller has been employed to run her down from here."....Warren Renfro, widely known as a river pilot, is now a resident of Ohio. He is in this country on a visit....Roustabouts are in demand from Pittsburg to New Orleans....The steamer Gem of Natchez is being repaired at Vicksburg....Capt. Mark Cole, commander of the Dick Fowler, the Paducah and Cairo packet, which carried Miss Roosevelt and party from Memphis on the occasion of the President's visit there, denies the charges that he crowded the lighthouse tender Lily and the Mississippi, which carried the President and his party. He says he will be supported by all on board his boat, which had a number of Congressmen on the boat. The trial probably will be held in Cairo, Ill., which is the most acceptable place to all concerned, thus saving a trip to Memphis. Capt. Cole has no doubt but what he will be acquitted.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 9 feet 6 inches and falling. Departures of packets from Cincinnati were: Courier, for Maysville, and Indiana, for Louisville. Packets due: Greenland, from Pomeroy; Courier, from Maysville; Bonanza, from Madison, and City of Louisville, from Louisville. The Green Line steamer Greenland leaves for Pomeroy Monday. The Maysville packet Courier leaves for Maysville Monday. The Madison packet Bonanza leaves Monday. The Louisville packet City of Louisville leaves Monday.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 20.—River 9.5; falling. Clear; warm.

Madison, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—River 9 feet and falling. Weather pleasant.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—Capt. Richard Willett has purchased the towboat Antoinette from Capt. R. Emerson, and will use it for towing in Green and Wabash rivers. The terms were private.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 20.—River 15.4 and falling. Fell .5. Fair and warm. Arrived: City of Saltillo, Tennessee river, 5 p. m.; J. B. Finley, Louisville, 8 a. m.; Mary Stuart, Upper Ohio, 11 a. m. Departed: City of Saltillo, St. Louis, 5 a. m.; J. B. Finley, New Orleans, 8 a. m.; Mary Stuart, Lower Mississippi, 11 a. m.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct., 20,—[Special.]—The river here is on a stand, with 10.8 on the gauge. The Kate Adams arrived this morning from Arkansas City. The pleasure boat Polly of St. Louis departed this morning, bound South. The Vernie Mac, towing Cooley & Hagen's floating show boat, arrived this morning from the upper river, and will go South in the morning. The pleasure boat Kabekona, arrived this morning from St. Paul, Minn., and returns to-morrow evening.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Steamer Umbria, Queenstown; Neustria, Marseilles and Almeria.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Ontarian, London. Sailed: Mt. Royal, London.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Etruria, New York.

London, Oct. 19.—Arrived: Pomeranian, Montreal.

Queenstown, Oct. 20.—Sailed: Campania, New York.

Moville, Oct. 20.—Sailed: Caledonia, New York.

London, Oct. 20.—Sailed: Hungarian, Montreal.

Southampton, Oct. 20.—Sailed: Friederich der Grosse, New York.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Merion, Liverpool.

New York, Oct. 20.—Arrived: Steamer California, Glasgow

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Brand-new home with 200x150 feet and fine shade; made street; city water; in Beechmont; near Second-st. cars; it's a beautiful homey place; let's trade. TERRY & TICE, 823 Paul Jones bldg. **

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2 best lots in center of Highland Park, on Second-st cars; 50x200 feet with big elm tree; adjoins pretty home; $400; payable $10 monthly. TERRY & TICE, 823 Paul Jones bldg. **

FOR SALE—No. 2920 Garfield, 2-story, 6-room, nearly new and very pretty; $2,000; $1,100 can be paid $11 monthly; go see it, then see us; let's trade. TERRY & TICE, 823 Paul Jones bldg. **

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—Want a vehicle of any kind? If so, here is a chance to make your dollars do double duty:

The best grocery wagon on earth, only $100.

Jersey wagons, best made, $50.

Surries from $100 up.

Phaetons from $90 up.

Buggies from $75 up.

Runabouts from $80 up.

Also a number of second-hand cabs and carriages at extremely low prices. Repairing and painting skillfully and promptly done. MORAN CARRIAGE CO., 230 W. Main st.

FOR SALE—As a Whole—A splendid new stock of furniture, carpets, etc., of the firm of Smith, Kirkpatrick & Soper at Nicholasville, Ky., worth about $8,000. Location the best in this city of 4,500 inhabitants. If you want a good-paying, established business, come and see this stock at once. LETCHER SAUNDERS, Assignee, Nicholasville, Ky. *

FOR SALE—Horses, mules and dump wagons cheap. MAGNOLIA STABLE, Both telephones. *

FOR SALE—Saloon, 946 Dumesnil; fine fixtures, city and Government licenses for one year. *

FOR SALE—One draft horse. H. B. KETTLER, Frankfort ave. and Stiltzers lane.

FOR SALE—One park wagon, rubber tires; like new. Phone 5614. E. L. HARRIS. *

FOR SALE—Two coaster-brake bicycles. E. L. HARRIS, 513 Third st.; phone 5614.*

FOR SALE—Good grocery; large stock. 119 E. Jefferson st. *

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—STOCKS OF GOODS
In Whole or Part
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HATS, DRY GOODS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Liberal Prices Paid.
Address with particulars
CHAS. EZEKIEL & BERNHEIM CO., No. 234 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED — Business and professional people who want ideal offices in the best possible location in Louisville, to know that the Courier-Journal Office Building is being handsomely reconstructed. Promised in 90 days or less. Apply Courier-Journal counting-room now for any special arrangements in space. *

WANTED—Housekeepers having rooms of any nature to rent to let them with us; we can furnish tenant to suit everybody. ROOM RENTING AGENCY, 426 W. Jefferson st., room 11.

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd. *

WANTED—To buy life insurance policies and pay more than the company. Room 412 Keller building. *

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Lady agents for Mme. McCabe Corset; well known; easily sold. Agents make from $25 to $40 per week. Many of our agents make much more. ST. LOUIS CORSET CO., 1900 Morgan st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—2 more salesmen. Good position with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—For U. S. army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.*

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 90 chairs; continually busy; licensed instructor; tools given. Graduates get wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O. *

WANTED—LEARN TELEGRAPHY—$4.00 per month. LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, S. e. cor. Fifth and Market, 307 Fifth st.

WANTED—GO TO SEA! If you are between 17 and 35 years of age, call at the Navy Recruiting Station, in the postoffice building, and investigate positions in the navy; pay $16 to $70 per month. *

WANTED—First-class nonunion horseshoers; steady and permanent; highest wages; steady work and permanent position guaranteed. Apply P. O. Box 64, Cincinnati, O. *

WANTED—A man to take charge of coal gas plant and work on the outside; $65 a month and free rent and fuel. CITY LIGHT CO., incorporated, Hopkinsville, Ky.

WANTED—15 to 25 boys over 14 years of age; good positions; steady work. Apply MENGEL BOX COMPANY, Twelfth and Ormsby ave.

WANTED—Industrious, sober solicitors with good recommendations; great opportunity to the right parties. 412 Kelley building. *

WANTED—At once 15 harness-makers; 2 saddle-makers. BENEDICT, WARREN & DAVIDSON, Memphis, Tenn. *

WANTED—Telegraphers (railroad); out of city. Apply Room 121 Fifth-ave. hotel *

WANTED—Laborers, at Fifteenth and Oak, KY. CONSTRUCTION CO. **

WANTED—2 job press feeders. JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Incorporated.

WANTED—Two first-class tile setters. Call at 666 Fourth st. *

WANTED—Third-hand baker. Apply at once 423 E. Market. *

WANTED—Shoemaker. 410 E. Jefferson. *

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Demonstrators to demonstrate high-grade toys in leading department stores. Give age, experience and salary wanted. Address THE CINCINNATI TIME RECORDER CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Dining-room girl or woman; none but experienced. MRS. FLEMING, 616 W. Chestnut. *

WANTED—Housekeepers to get private loan on furniture or piano. P.O. Box 485.*

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—An all-round office man and salesman desires position; twenty years' experience; can invest a few thousand dollars or will go anywhere on good security; employment agencies will be ignored. Address C 120, this office. *

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

ROOMS planned to suit your professional and business interests. The Courier-Journal Office Building now being quickly reconstructed. Best location in Louisville—best advertised building in entire South. *

WANTED—Managers for branch stores; salary $1,000 and up; investment $900 and up. Address A. A. GALBREATH, Youngstown, O

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—By E. T. FARMER, 445 W. Jefferson st.:

FLATS.

2232 Brook, 5 rooms and bath.....$26 50
2232 Brook, 4 rooms, hall and bath.. 25 00
1932 First, 6 rooms and bath..... 40 00

COTTAGES.

1919 Fifth, 4 rooms.....$14 00

RESIDENCES.

1522 Garvin place, 7 rooms.....$40 00
1908 Floyd 6 rooms..... 30 00
Edgeland ave., a new house on 45-foot lot, 7 rooms, furnace, hardwood floors, electric lights. 42 50
E. T. FARMER, 445 W. Jefferson.

FOR RENT—Three-story and basement; 222 Fourth ave., near Main st.; long lease; will put in new front and remodel to suit tenant. For particulars apply to CUMMINS & CO., 232 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms, bath and stable. 501 Second st. *

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Two 4-room apartments in The Pope, Third and Walnut, on or about Nov. 1; steam heat, hot and cold water; $32.50 month. See W. WALLACE McDOWELL, 208 Fifth st. Phone 39. *

FOR RENT—Apartment, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot and cold water; janitor service; s. w

FOLLY

To Talk of Wall Street Panic Now.

ENORMOUS LOSSES HAVE BEEN ADMIRABLY MET.

INDICATIONS POINT TO A BUSINESS REACTION.

VIEWS OF HENRY CLEWS.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

New York, Oct. 19.—The week has been a period of feverishness and unsettlement in the stock market. At times the street was full of disturbing rumors, and the embarrassment of one important operator in copper added to the prevailing demoralization. This continued liquidation was, of course, a part of the general reaction which began with contraction in the money market, was accelerated by various exposures and legislative attacks, and is now causing a wholesale and somewhat radical financial house-cleaning. How far the decline will go it is beyond human knowledge to predict; but it is safe to say that many of the rumors in circulation were gross exaggerations, and that there is no need for any repetition of the financial hysteria which marked the August break in the stock market.

Since January 1 we have had a shrinkage in securities of fully, if not over, $3,500,000,000. Many good railroad shares have had their values cut in half during that period. The industrials have suffered even more drastic decline, being cut not only into halves, but into thirds and quarters. After such a tremendous shrinkage it is almost folly to talk of panic. Violent breaks may be possible, but the chances of a genuine panic with all the disaster and derangement which that means are exceedingly remote. Had the developments which have recently taken place occurred on the high level of a year ago, we might, indeed, have had to face a cataclysm. As it is, the stock market has endured one of the greatest declines in history; a decline equivalent to that of a great panic—but in an orderly and well-distributed fashion. Losses have been enormous, but they have been admirably met, and considering their extent, the disasters following have been remarkably few.

* * *

Points of Weakness Left.

It is yet too soon to take a very reassuring view of the future; for it is by no means certain that the house-cleaning process is complete. There are still points of weakness in the market, and no permanent recovery can be anticipated until these have been thoroughly eliminated. Many good securities are now selling at exceedingly attractive prices; but buyers will not take them until doubt has been removed, and this continued withholding of genuine buying has much to do with general weakness. Moreover, buyers are becoming exceedingly discriminating, investors showing a marked preference for securities with management of high reputation. About the only buying element, however, at present is the short interest. This has been greatly extended, and purchases to cover on pronounced reactions appear to be the main support of the market for the time being. The number of bears has materially increased, but that element is conspicuously lacking in leadership. In previous years the big life insurance companies have often been large purchasers of stocks in times of panic or great weakness; likewise the individual more or less connected with the management of these great institutions. The law, however, now prevents such operations, and the market is deprived of that element of support in cases of emergency.

* * *

No Fear of Stringency.

The monetary situation shows little change. High rates are still in force and bankers are discriminating sharply as to collateral and names. While firm rates are anticipated during the remainder of the year, there is little fear now of extreme stringency. The demands of the interior for crop moving purposes have about reached their height. Very soon funds should begin to return from the interior. Secretary Cortelyou has not entirely exhausted his resources, and in case of emergency it is confidently believed he would afford further assistance. The prospects of gold exports have also been modified by an increased supply of commercial bills against the outward movement of wheat and cotton. Europe is taking our wheat much more freely, and at present high prices this adds materially to the supply of exchange. Our foreign trade is also making more favorable returns, since exports are increasing and imports decreasing; thus permitting a better balance of trade than was experienced during the summer months. In September our merchandise exports were valued at $135,300,000, our imports at $106 300,000, leaving the excess of exports for the month at $29,000,000. A year ago the excess of exports was $33,800,000, and in 1905 the excess was $34,000,000. For some time past the tendency has been toward a diminishing balance of trade, the high prices prevalent in the United States tending to restrain exports and stimulate imports.

* * *

Business Reaction.

The question now of greatest moment to business men is: Are we entering a business reaction? Every indication points to an affirmative answer. Wall street being the financial nerve center of the country is the first to feel a setback. From hence the wave of depression will spread to every section of the country with more or less severity. Improvements, enlargements and new enterprises of all sorts have been checked by the developments at the chief financial centers. Copper has perhaps felt this reaction more severely than any other article, because of the excessive speculation which has taken place in that metal, and the fact that in many cases its use can be dispensed with and substitutes used. Iron felt the reaction much less severely because prices have not been pushed to unduly high, and its use is general and less of a luxury. Another sign of business reaction which cannot be mistaken is the break in staple cotton goods in the Chicago market. All classes of cotton goods have been selling at remarkably high prices until finally the limit had been reached, and consumption was being checked. For some time past the shrewdest manufacturers and distributors of cotton goods have been anticipating a turn in the market, and now that it has started, it is likely to spread beyond Chicago. The greatest depression will probably be in the industrial districts; the agricultural sections being benefited by the prosperity of the farmers.

* * *

Real Estate Hurt.

Still another department of business which has been affected by the financial reaction is the real estate movement. Here, there has been wild speculation in districts connected with the great cities, but this, too, has been brought to a sudden stop by limitations of the money market. Last September the contracts for new buildings in New York fell off $7,000,000, or 40 per cent. compared with the same month in the previous year. Clearings at the leading cities a week ago declined nearly 14 per cent. While the bulk of the shrinkage occurred in New York, it is observable that a number of interior points report declines in clearing-house returns. Nevertheless, the West is still optimistic, owing chiefly to the fact that that farmers are well-to-do and getting profitable prices for all their products.

As to operations in the stock market, I continue to advise extreme caution. The situation is still confused, and until something occurs to clarify the outlook, operations on the long-side will involve considerable risk, while the extreme declines which have already taken place render the short side increasingly hazardous.

HENRY CLEWS.

LOSS OF $50,000 BY FIRE AT COLCHESTER, ILL.

Macomb, Ill., Oct. 20.—Fire supposed to be of incendiary origin last night destroyed fifty thousand dollars' worth of property in the business section of Colchester, seven miles west of here. This is the most extensive of a series of fires at Colchester in the past few months, all of incendiary origin.

NEW DISTRICTS

Invaded By Prospectors In Search of Oil.

BELIEF THAT ILLINOIS BELT EXTENDS INTO THIS STATE.

DEEPER SANDS TO BE PROBED IN EASTERN SECTION.

OIL PRICES FIRM THIS WEEK.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 20.—(Special.)—New capital is entering the Kentucky-Tennessee fields and developments will be started in several new sections. For several months lease-takers have been active in several sections off the line of the established oil fields, territory along the Ohio river, in upper Kentucky and in various counties from there to the Tennessee line being in demand. For a long time the theory has been advanced that the Illinois and Indiana oil sands would ultimately be proven to extend into this State, and those who have advanced this theory are preparing to put it to the test.

Pennsylvania operators have secured a large acreage in Union county. This week machinery is being moved into the field for an initial test. Those behind the new work plan several tests of their acreage during the winter and are confident of finding oil. The Indiana and Illinois oil belts are gradually being extended southward and the extension of production to the Kentucky side would create a trend of development in an entirely new direction. On this account the Union county tests will be interesting.

Some new capital is starting work in Barren county. The Airline Oil Company will begin drilling within the next few days, and as past tests in Barren make the field to some extent a known quantity, the results will not be as doubtful as in practically untested regions. A large area in Warren county is under lease by Bowling Green operators, who are hopeful of lining up a production.

* * *

Week Not Productive.

The week in the established oil fields of Kentucky has not been unusually productive of results. Operations in Wayne county resulted in a strike of twenty barrels capacity in the Cooper division, and two oilers of five barrels capacity in other sections of the county. In the Clinton-county field a five-barrel strike is reported. One strike of the middle class is reported from Wolfe county for the week. While results from the established fields have been comparatively light during the past two weeks, there has been an increase in the drilling force and conditions continue encouraging. Twenty-six wells are drilling in Wayne, eight in Wolfe, four in Bath, two in Clinton, one in Knox, one in Estill, while probably a dozen wells are going down in various sections outside the oil fields proper.

In several sections of the State operators are going after the deeper sands, in fields where the shallow sands have been pretty well defined some deep searches are now being conducted. Following a deep-sand strike in Bath county the earlier part of the month arrangements are being made for more tests of that nature, and in Estill county, apart from the developed area, a deep hole is being drilled. In Knox county good progress is being made in deep drilling in that section, five 2,000-foot holes will be drilled by the Cumberland Gas Company. In Cumberland county some deep drilling has been in progress during the summer. A five or ten-barreler at a depth of 1,200 feet is much better than a twenty-five barreler in a shallow sand, and any openings of an encouraging nature in deep-sand territory will be followed up. By far the greater part of the Kentucky production is obtained from sands ranging in depth from 300 to 600 feet. Wolfe county alone, in Kentucky's deepest sand field, oil being obtained in a 1,200-foot formation. Estill county oil is obtained from a 100-foot sand. In Knox county oil has been found below 1,000 feet, but the prolific shallow sand pools discouraged deep drilling when developments were first inaugurated.

Oil prices continue firm, $1.20 and $1.23 being the prevailing quotations on the better grade and 75 cents being quoted on the inferior grade.

Several rigs continue at work in the gas fields, the counties of Knox, Menifee, Morgan and Warren coming in for attention. Knox and Menifee county natural gas is already being used commercially, while in Warren county the Bowling Green Oil and Gas Company will utilize the production of several gassers found in that county.

BIG PRODUCERS.

Two Indiana Wells Far Above the Average.

Toledo, O., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The leading feature of the Indiana oil field the past few days was the drilling in of a couple of wells far above the average of the late wells. One is a test well located on lands of M. Hitchcock, in Niles township, Delaware county, and in the Muncie district. The well was a surprise and came in at 200 barrels. The well is owned by the Radium concern. The other is located on the Smith land, in Richland township, Jay county, and near Dunkirk. This well also produced about 200 barrels. Outside of these big wells one good for sixty barrels was drilled in the old Marion field. Such wells as these should advance development work in their respective districts. But little work is doing in the western section of the State, as no oil of any great magnitude has been found in the many tests put down.

In the more eastern fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Southeastern Ohio there is but little change in work from week to week. The wells for the week in the high-grade fields east of the Mississippi river were as follows:

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Indiana	19	673	0
Northwestern Ohio	21	430	2
Kentucky	6	97	2
Illinois	90	7,840	12
Pennsylvania	16	104	5
Southeastern Ohio	22	173	5
West Virginia	28	294	13
Total	203	9,616	39

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—The quotations of oil for the different fields represented by credit balances are as follows: Pennsylvania $1.78; Tiona $1.78; Corning $1.14; Newcastle $1.22; Cabell $1.32; North Lima 94c; South Lima 88c; Casey 65c; Indiana 88c; Princeton 65c; Somerset $1.20; Ragland $1.76; Corsicana light $1.02; Corsicana heavy 65c; mid-continent heavy 28c; Henrietta 95c; Canada $1.54.

Oil City, Oct. 19.—Credit balances $1.78; runs 190,060 bbls., average 155,905; shipments 190,666, average 178,747.

MRS. FRAZEE DIES AT ADVANCED AGE.

Widow of J. L. Frazee, Formerly Connected With Medical Department of Louisville University.

After an illness of four weeks, Mrs. Matilda Jane Frazee, aged eighty-four years, died of stomach trouble yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock at her home, 728 Third avenue. Although Mrs. Frazee had been ill for about a month, her illness was not considered serious until two weeks ago when she grew steadily worse. The wife of the late Dr. J. L. Frazee, who was formerly connected with the University of Louisville in the Medical Department. He died about two years ago in his eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Frazee was, before her marriage, Miss Matilda Burbridge, of Scott county, and came to Louisville fifty-six years ago, where she had since resided. She was a niece of Sydney Burbridge, who, years ago, was well known in Bishop circles as the owner of the famous horse Rudolph. Mrs. Frazee leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Howe, of Vista, Cal., and two sons, L. J. Frazee, of Vista, Cal., and J. B. Frazee, of Louisville, manager of the wholesale department of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for Kentucky and Indiana. Eight grandchildren also survive her. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

CORNERSTONE LAID WITH SOLEMN CEREMONIES.

African Methodist Church To Have New Building On Lampton Street.

Interesting services were held in the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal church, Lampton street, between Breckenridge and Hancock streets, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, prior to laying the cornerstone of the church. The church was crowded and a special choir sang a number of choice selections. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Caldwell. His subject was, "The Christian Foundation."

After the services in the church, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop C. T. Shaffer, of Chicago, and marks the end of a period of about three years when the church was bought as a mission from the old Lampton-street Baptist church. From a mission it has grown to a church of about 300 members and has the only colored woman pastor in the city, the Rev. Lena Mason, formerly of Hannibal, Mo. Trinity church was bought under the auspices of Quinn's Chapel about three years ago, and is now practically self-sustaining.

BANKING NEWS OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES IN SUMMARIZED FORM FOR WEEK JUST PAST

Weekly Report of R. G. Dun & Co.—New Banks and Banks In Process of Organization.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report for the week shows new banks organized or in process of organization and gives other banking news as follows:

* * *

New National Banks.

The First National Bank, of Florala, Ala. Capital $50,000. G. H. Malone, president; J. E. Hughes, vice president; J. J. Morris, cashier.

The Albion National Bank, of Albion, Ind. Capital $25,000. C. M. Clapp, president; L. R. Ayers and John W. Earle, vice presidents; W. S. Cramer, cashier.

The Ochiltree National Bank, of Ochiltree, Tex. Capital $25,000. George M. Perry, president; J. D. Hamlin, vice president; J. D. Wyman, cashier.

The First National Bank, of Steelville, Mo. Capital $25,000. W. J. Underwood, president; M. W. Lichius, cashier.

* * *

Applications To Organize.

The Harrison National Bank, of Rosedale, Ind. Capital $25,000. Application filed by J. H. Harrison.

The First National Bank, of Blair, Okla. Capital $25,000. Application filed by Blair State Bank.

The First National Bank, of Goldsboro, Tex. Capital $25,000. Application filed by John R. Baer, 2915 N. Park avenue, Philadelphia.

The Citizens National Bank, of Anderson, S. C. Capital $100,000. Application filed by W. Frank Watkins, attorney.

The First National Bank, of Scottsboro, Ala. Capital $25,000. Application filed by L. W. Rorex.

* * *

New Banks and Trust Companies.

The Security Bank, of Cave Springs, Ark. Capital $20,000. Philo Aiden, president; E. E. Wilson, vice president; H. D. Ream, cashier; Lenard Stroud, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Tallaferro, Crawfordaville, Ga. Capital $40,000. W. H. Griffin, president; E. P. Holden, vice president; M. F. Griffith, cashier.

The Farmers' Bank, of Naylor, Ga. Capital $25,000. Applied for charter.

The Farmers' State Bank, of Belvidere, Ill. Organizing. Capital $50,000

The Joppa State Bank, of Joppa, Ill. Capital $25,000.

The Fidelity Trust Company, of McAlester, I. T. Capital $250,000. W. H. Moore, president; E. A. Boyd, vice president; E. Hartshorne, secretary and treasurer.

The Calvert City Bank, of Calvert City, Ky. Organizing.

The Savings Trust Company, of St. Louis. Filed articles of incorporation. Capital $100,000.

The North Shore Bank, of Oyster Bay, N. Y. Capital $25,000. Incorporated.

The Citizens' Bank, of Fairfax, S. C. Capital $15,000. Applied for charter.

The Bay City Bank and Trust Company, of Bay City, Tex. Organizing.

The First State Bank, of Hansford, Tex. Capital $10,000. B. O. Cator, president; J. D. Cotter, vice president; H. C. Parcells, cashier, J. R. Collard, assistant cashier.

The First State Bank, of Teague, Tex. Capital $25,000. G. L. Talt, president; W. E. Green, vice president; W. A. Mixon, cashier.

The Bank of Elba, Va. Capital $24,000. T. C. Creasey, president; C. S. Bennett and W. O. Smith, vice presidents; H. H. Hughes, cashier.

The Gaylesville Bank, of Gaylesville, Ala. Capital $12,500. A. B. Russell, president; J. R. Henderson, vice president; Webb Chestnut, cashier.

The Commercial Bank, of Rhine, Ga. Branch of the Bank of Rochelle.

The Bank of Reeves, Ill. Private.

The American State Bank, of Terre Haute, Ind. Capital $25,000. W. H. Taber, president; W. E. Bell, vice president; D. C. Byrn, cashier.

The Equitable Bank, of Walton, Ky. Paid capital $50,000. C. I. Griffith, president; J. L. Vest, vice president; D. B. Wallace, cashier.

The Commercial Bank, of Waynoka, Okla. Capital $10,000. Organizing.

The West Nashville Savings Bank, of West Nashville, Tenn. Capital $25,000. Organizing.

The First State Bank and Trust Company, of Snyder, Tex. Capital $20,000. Incorporated.

The First State Bank, of Streetman, Tex. Capital $10,000. Organizing.

The State Bank, of Govan, Tex. Capital 10,000. Incorporated.

* * *

Change In Officers.

The Anniston National Bank, of Anniston, Ala. Randolph Smith is cashier.

The Crawford State Bank, of English, Ind. John C. Cardwell is cashier.

The Bank of Stuart, I. T. E. C. Million is president.

The Crowley State Bank, of Crowley, La. Hugh M. Bone is cashier.

The Okolona Banking Company, of Okolona, Miss. W. W. Chandler is president; D. H. Shell, assistant cashier.

The Security Bank, of Tyndall, S. D. F. H. Chladek is cashier.

* * *

Miscellaneous.

The Paden & Anderson Banking Company, of Westminster, S. C., will reorganize as the Westminster Bank.

Monroe & Chambliss, of Ocala, Fla., have incorporated as the Monroe & Chambliss Bank. Capital $50,000. T. T. Munroe, president; Z. C. Chambliss, vice president; A. E. Gerig, cashier.

The Bank of Quapaw, I. T., private, has filed articles of incorporation. Paid capital $5,000. E. H. Conkright, president; M. E. Douthat, vice president; T. J. Baker, cashier.

WHEAT

Market a Puzzle to the Traders.

"BULL" PATTEN DENIES THAT HE WAS STAMPEDED.

MONEY SITUATION HAVING SERIOUS EFFECT ON MARKET.

SHORT SELLING OF CORN.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Reaction in the wheat market served to offset the big advance of the week previous, and few traders are claiming to know just what the future will bring forth. James A. Patten, leading bull, refused to be stampeded Friday, when there was a considerable slump, and although there were many who professed to trace big sales to the house of Bartlett-Frazier, with which Patten is allied, he declared emphatically that he "had not sold a peck of wheat" either that day or the day previous. As the peck is not ordinarily the unit of wheat, the skeptical, suspicious traders professed not to be convinced, but the generality were somewhat relieved and prices for the day recovered one cent before closing.

Financial troubles in the East, with the Heinze break and resultant stock slump and their effect upon the Chicago Board of Trade, and the grain markets abroad also were influenced. Influences contributing to the further weakness Friday were lessening milling demand and increased marketings northwest and southwest. Among the sales of long wheat was said to be one of 2,000,000 by C. W. Pardridge, and it was claimed that this was for Armour. The week's range of closing prices on leading futures is shown by the following figures:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Oct.	$1 03½	$1 03⅜	$1 03¼	$1 01	$ 99½
Dec.	1 05¾	1 05⅝	1 04⅝	1 02⅝	1 01
May	1 11¾	1 11⅝	1 10¾	1 08⅝	1 06⅞
July	1 01⅝	1 02½	1 03	1 01⅝	1 00⅝
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	98¾	98¼

* * *

Influences of the Week.

Varying influences played upon the pit during the week. On Monday wheat performed the remarkable feat of a 2-cent jump in two minutes, whereat Patten smiled broadly. The bears were frantic, for under pressure of short selling they had forced December wheat to $1.05⅝ and May to $1.10¾, and thought they had "Big Jim" Patten on the run. Big Russian shipments, reports of good rains in India, and indifferent cables were some of the factors which had encouraged the bears. Suddenly December wheat jumped to $1.07⅝ and May to $1.12⅜ in less time almost than it takes to tell it, these prices establishing a new high level for the year. Heavy and persistent buying by Sidney C. Love & Company was a feature of the market, the firm supposedly covering for Eastern shorts. The sharp advance put large profits within the reach of all the bulls, and there was general selling in the latter part of the session by smaller holders who were anxious to transfer their wealth from paper to bank accounts. Prices fell back under these offerings, and December closed at $1.05¾ and May $1.11¼.

* * *

Bears Take Courage.

Tuesday's skirmishes developed little, all the traders being wary. This gave the bears courage, and they sallied forth on Wednesday. The English markets showed lack of snap and the declines on all the foreign markets except Berlin and Paris helped expand the bearish sentiment. Tight money and the state of the stock market also were factors. A letter to C. H. Canby from a St. Louis merchant on this day said: "Money is very tight in this market. A good deal of wheat is in elevators, which has been sold for shipment and charges are accumulating rapidly on account of inability to secure loading equipment. An Ohio river firm which has been trying to get cars to load out wheat owned here is now trying to sell out the whole." A Minneapolis letter said: "The money situation is a serious one and is going to be felt later on just as keenly as the car situation. There is no doubt that the condition of the money market is curtailing the export business."

Thursday saw a bad slump. There was general liquidation and prices were 2⅝c to 2¾c below the previous day's closing figures. A partial rally ensued, and net losses for the day were 2c to 2⅜c for the active months and 1¼c for July. Weaker foreign markets, poor demand on export account, Wall street's troubles and other untoward signs caused all kinds of holders to unload. Inspection showed 238,000 bushels of contract wheat taken out of public elevators Wednesday, and 400,000 were being loaded on vessels Thursday. Budapest showed only advance, one of ½c, the other foreign markets showing declines. Then came Friday's pyrotechnics.

* * *

Farmers Busy.

Meanwhile the farmers are busy thrashing in the Northwest, and busy realizing in a material way upon their product. Reports from North Dakota have it that from early morning to late at night thrashing machines are being worked all over the State, with only a brief stop for dinner. Good progress is being made in the work, but it is estimated that not over 25 per cent. of the work has been done. It will take nearly a month of good weather to finish the thrashing, and there is a scarcity of labor, men leaving daily for the winter lumber camps, where the pay is good.

* * *

The Supply.

It is estimated that, including the 73,000,000 bushels already cleared and the wheat and flour that is sold and yet to go abroad, that the equivalent of over 100,000,000 bushels of wheat already has been marketed in Europe. This is about 25,000,000 bushels below the quantity that was carried over from last crop. The beginning of the second quarter of the crop year finds the trade with the demand and supply situated not very far away from a domestic basis. With the wheat crop this year officially estimated at 110,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1906, the supply available is not much above actual bread and seed requirements, with only a very modest surplus left for absolutely necessary reserves. The fact that substitutes for wheat, except corn, are much higher relatively puts the owner of wheat in a fairly independent position.

North Dakota farmers, especially those in the Red River valley, are receiving greater returns for their crops this year than for any of the last half dozen seasons. Outside the famous valley the yield was not so large as last season, but it was taken off cheaply, and the farmers are realizing heavily. Wheat is selling at more than $1 a bushel at all stations in the State, and at some barley has reached almost that figure, while flax is ranging away above those figures and oats and corn are bringing higher prices than ever before in the time since the State was first peopled.

* * *

Views of a Bull.

Of the Chicago traders on the bull side L. J. Friedman is one of those most firmly grounded in his belief that high prices are justified. "There is no logic in low prices," he says, "with the Government report putting the crop at 110,000,000 bushels below last year. My opinion is that final official estimates on all grades will show a total shortage of 1,100,000,000 bushels. Final figures will show a shortage in the corn crop of 600,000,000 bushels to 700,000,000 bushels less than last year, oats 300,000,000 bushels less, wheat 150,000,000 less and minor grains about 50,000,000 bushels less. The only hope that Europe can entertain of avoiding famine prices this year lies in Argentina. If the wheat crop there should fail the price would go to $2 per bushel in Chicago. I expect in any event to see wheat at $1.25, corn at 80c and oats at 65c before another crop is raised." That is my view.

Corn declined from 63¼c to 60c, December delivery, from Monday to Friday. Liquidation of corn on Friday was almost as severe as in wheat, and there was considerable short selling and hedging by cash houses that were buying new corn in the country for forward shipment. Shipping demand was poor.

December oats were 55½c Monday and 53¾c Friday.

PRICE OF PIG IRON UNCHANGED

PRODUCERS NOT DISTURBED OVER FINANCIAL FLURRIES.

Steel Trade Dull and Tennessee Company Lays Off Five Hundred Men.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—The Southern pig iron market continues quiet, with no changes in prices. Deliveries are being made on old sales, but no new sales are being made for next year, the probable make for the remainder of this year having been disposed of some time ago. Prices are fairly steady at $18 to $18.50 per ton for No. 2 foundry iron for delivery during the current quarter, and $17 per ton for the same grade for delivery next year.

Local producers are not disturbed over the financial flurries in the East, and consistently decline to make any concessions in the price of 1908 iron. They argue that consumers are going to need large quantities of iron, especially as they are now holding off in their purchases, and if manufacturers will but bide their time they can get their own prices for their product. It is claimed that the consumers are endeavoring to hammer prices down, with a view of then starting a buying movement for next year's iron, but manufacturers, apparently in no hurry to sell, decline to submit to this alleged programme.

Shipments are rather heavy, and the railroads are supplying practically all the cars that are needed for immediate purposes. Production has undergone but little change during the past two weeks. The Williamson furnace, with a capacity of barely 100 tons per day, has gone out of blast for six weeks for repairs, while one furnace of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Gadsden has blown in. It has a capacity of upward of 200 tons per day. The same company will put in one of its Ironaton furnaces week after next. The indications are that a nice little increase in production will have been realized before the current quarter is over.

The steel trade is reported dull. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company threw a bombshell into industrial circles a couple of days ago when it laid off 500 workmen at its Ensley steel plant.

ANOTHER FATALITY AT "DEAD MAN'S CROSSING."

Mrs. J. W. Story Killed and Five Others Injured When Train Struck Street Car.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—Train No. 38, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Springfield division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, this afternoon added another chapter to the history of "dead man's crossing" at Harrison and State avenues, by crashing into a crowded John-street car, killing Mrs. J. W. Story instantly and injuring three others, one of whom will probably die.

The three passengers injured were the husband, daughter and sister of Mrs. Story. Mr. Story and his daughter received only slight injuries, but Mrs. Story's sister, Mrs. Greenleaf, is at present considered fatally injured. Besides the passengers both the motorman and conductor were slightly injured.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 19.—The cotton market opened barely steady at a decline of 2@9 points and during the early session sold at a net loss of 8@10 points under liquidation and bear pressure. The selling was encouraged by weakness in Liverpool, which was attributed to increased Southern offerings, renewed weakness in the stock market, small spinners' takings for the week and an estimate by a prominent Southern authority that the recent frost had not curtailed crop possibilities by over 50,000 bales. During the middle of the morning trading was rather quiet with the market steady at the decline. The close was steady, with prices net unchanged to 11 points lower.

Receipts at the ports to-day were 49,303 bales, against 78,881 last week and 70,015 last year; for the week 325,000 bales, against 271,310 last week and 465,878 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 8,968 bales, against 15,715 last year.

Spot cotton closed steady; middling uplands 11.75c; do gulf 12c; sales 457 bales.

Futures opened barely steady and closed steady. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.
October	10.98	10.98	10.98	11.02
November	11.03	11.03	11.01	11.01
December	11.18	11.19	11.14	11.17
January	10.80	10.82	10.77	10.77
February	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.77
March	10.81	10.82	10.76	10.76
April	10.78	10.78	10.78	10.75
May	10.77	10.79	10.74	10.74
June	10.71	10.71	10.71	10.70
July	10.72	10.73	10.70	10.70
August	.....	.....	.....	10.63

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—Cotton spots were quiet, with prices unchanged; middling 11¾c. Sales were 82 bales on the spot and 2,325 to arrive. Futures opened quiet and steady, 4@7 points below the close yesterday as a result of unfavorable advices from Liverpool. Again there was an absence of bull support and although bear scalpers showed a tendency to take profits and shorten lines sold on Saturday the bear leaders found no difficulty in holding prices 7@8 points lower than the closing yesterday. The subsequent takings for the week also proved a bearish factor and the weather on the whole was good. A small amount of rain was reported in Texas, but the greater portion of the section felt very little of the close, which was steady, the active months were 7@8 points below the close yesterday. Closing bids: October 10.78c; November 10.83c; December 10.79c.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Spot cotton in limited demand; prices 1 point higher to 5 points lower. American middling fair 6.94d; good middling 6.69d; middling 6.49d; low middling 6.15d; good ordinary 5.61d; ordinary 5.01d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,700 American; receipts 14,000 bales, including 10,000 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed barely steady.

Savannah, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 11 3-16c; net and gross receipts 14,754 bales; sales 3,758 bales; stock 111,252; exports to the continent 8,220; shipments coastwise 1,000.

Galveston, Oct. 19.—Cotton steady; middling 11¾c; net and gross receipts 11,787 bales; sales on spot and stock 96,357; exports to Great Britain 12,570; shipments coastwise 87.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝c; net receipts 4,017 bales; gross 5,140; shipments 2,048; sales 3,350; stock 66,387.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾c; net receipts 502 bales; gross 1,867; shipments 1,565; stock 4,212.

Boston, Oct. 19.—Cotton steady; middling 11.75c; gross receipts 4,700 bales; exports to Great Britain 45.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—Wool quiet; medium grades, combing and clothing, 23¾@25c; light fine 22@22½c; heavy fine 17@18c; tub-washed 28@30c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Oct. 19.—The dry goods market was quiet to-day, with a firmer undertone in cotton goods for immediate delivery. Linens were quiet; burlaps strong.

DULLNESS

Prevails In the Local Leaf Tobacco Market.

STRONGER TONE DEVELOPS FOR LOW-GRADE BURLEY.

SAMPLING OF GREEN RIVERS ON BIG SCALE.

WEATHER GOOD FOR CURING.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.—Little of interest developed in the local leaf tobacco market during the week. Offerings were at a low ebb. However, the market for Burley showed a firm tone and one or two grades were ¼@½c higher. Another hogshead of the 1907 crop of Burley was sold, making the third for the season. It brought $13.75, the best figure so far for the new crop. It was raised in Hart county, was of desirable quality, of good color and in fair condition. The sampling of Green Rivers continues on a heavy scale, 3,000 hogsheads being made ready for sale this week. The weather remains very favorable to curing the new crop.

Sales of Burley during the week aggregated 370 hogsheads. The quality was moderately good. Common red smokers and low-grade fillers met a stronger demand and ended the week fully ½c higher. Red tips and common red leaf were also in stronger request and were advanced ½c to ½c. Medium and good red leaf were in steady demand at firm figures. All colory grades drew active competition, but were not quotably higher. Only 54 hogsheads of dark were disposed of by auction and they were of low quality, being made up for the most part of scraps and common hard-sweated lugs. There were no offerings of desirable export leaf, rehandling or manufacturing types. Lugs were firm and unchanged.

Total sales for the week, according to the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange, were 3,495. Included in the sales were 421 at auction and 3,074 privately. Of the 3,495 hogsheads 370 were Burley and 3,125 dark. Since January 1 sales have amounted to 104,757 hogsheads, against 124,232 last year and 116,468 two years ago. Sales of the 1906 crop have totaled 1o1,-041 hogsheads. Reiections this week were 57 hogsheads, or 13 per cent. of the sales by auction. Receipts during the week were 762 hogsheads, and since January 1 they have amounted to 91,560.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1906 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$6 50@ 7 50	$7 50@ 8 00
Trash (sound)	7 50@ 8 00	8 25@ 8 75
Common lugs	8 25@ 8 75	8 75@ 9 50
Medium lugs	8 75@ 9 50	9 50@11 00
Good lugs	9 50@10 50	11 00@12 00
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50	9 50@10 50
Common leaf	9 50@10 50	11 00@12 00
Medium leaf	10 50@11 50	12 00@13 00
Good leaf	11 50@12 50	13 00@14 50
Fine and selections	12 50@16 00	18 00@20 00

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$8 00@ 9 00
Trash (sound)	9 00@10 00
Common lugs	10 50@11 50
Medium lugs	12 00@13 00
Good lugs	13 00@15 00
Common leaf (short)	11 00@12 00
Common leaf	12 00@13 00
Medium leaf	13 50@15 50
Good leaf	16 00@18 00
Fine and selections	19 00@25 00

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (green or mixed)	$6 00@ 6 50
Trash (sound)	6 50@ 7 00
Common lugs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium lugs	7 50@ 8 00
Good lugs	8 50@ 9 00
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 50@10 00
Medium leaf	10 50@11 00
Good leaf	11 00@12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@12 75

	DARK. Rehandling	Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$5 50@ 6 25	
Trash (sound)	6 25@ 6 50	
Common lugs	6 50@ 7 00	
Medium lugs	7 25@ 7 75	
Good lugs	7 75@ 8 50	
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 00	9 00@10 50
Common leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Medium leaf	10 00@10 75	10 75@11 75
Good leaf	10 50@11 00	12 00@13 00
Fine and selections	11 00@11 50	13 00@15 00

N. B.—Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 5c lower.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week and year to October 18, 1907, as furnished by R. B. Green, the secretary:

	Hhds.
Auction sales	421
Private sales	3,074
Total for the week	3,495
January 1 to date	104,757

	Week.	Year.
Year 1906	1,253	124,232
Year 1905	1,520	116,468
Year 1904	1,881	93,747

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	93	277	370
Dark	55	3,070	3,125
Totals	148	3,347	3,495

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	4,602	2	54,088	58,692
Dark	6,532	..	39,532	46,064
Totals	11,135	2	93,620	104,757

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Burley	82,440	72,939	39,573
Dark	41,812	43,529	54,174
Totals	124,252	116,468	93,747

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total sales of new crop to date	101,031	121,905	104,255
Sales of new crop to

morning appeared to indicate the culmination of the decline. As was noted yesterday there were sharp breaks in the active stocks, while the inactive issues held strongly. It looked like the final clearing up of weak accounts. A very favorable bank statement was expected and the figures were not disappointing, although the decrease in loans was far less than all had been looked for. This undoubtedly is due to the system of averaging and it is highly probable that the statement next week will show a very heavy reduction in loans and deposits and a proportionate increase in the surplus reserve. Lower rates of both time and call money are probable within the next few days and it is generally understood that the banking interests are now decidedly optimistic. It seems evident that all the unfavorable elements have fully developed and the liquidation of weak accounts is complete. The strongest financial interests appear to be supporting the market, and that with the excellent investment buying of the past few days would indicate that the turning point has been passed.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeport & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 19.—Money on call nominal; time loans firm, but little doing; sixty days 6 per cent.; ninety days 6¼ per cent.; six months' 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7 @7½ per cent. Sterling exchange fairly steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8305@4.8615 for demand and at $4.8225@4.8235 for sixty-day bills; commercial bills $4.81⅝@4.81¾. Bar silver 60c. Mexican dollars 47½c. Government bonds easy; railroad bond weak.

The close of the two hours' session of the Stock Exchange to-day was greeted with relief as the end of a troubled and anxious week. The breathing spell over the week end is looked to with satisfaction and with hopes of a clearing up of troublesome factors and a restablishment of confidence. That confidence was still lacking to-day was shown by the feverish and uncertain fluctuations of prices. There were points of some resistance in the market and occasional marked rebounds in prices, but these ran out in wild and hesitating fluctuations, which brought no assurance of stability.

The whole market sold off to the lowest of the day in the final dealings and closed weak. These prices are as a rule the lowest made in the stock market for several years past. In the Copper stock, Reading and the Harrimans there was evidence of urgent liquidation again, and it was believed that the selling out of loans in the process of cleaning up that is being pursued by the banks was still in progress.

The bank statement disclosed the progress of this policy, although the $6,555,600 loan contraction was considered exceedingly moderate in view of the drastic purging that has been going on in the stock market during the week. The item that attracted much attention was the addition of $6,443,100 to the cash holdings of the banks. The known movements of currency for the week furnishes no trace of the source of this gain. The fact of this accumulation made some impression as an evidence of preparation by the banks for this strain, and the greater strength thus secured to the bank position did not avail to hold the stock market from its final decline. The narrowing of the excess of loans over deposits which the week's operations have secured for the banks was received with satisfaction as a step toward the correction of a condition which is one of the most striking evidences of the strain on credit.

The fact that the Clearing-house Committee was in session and the surmises as to the field of its further possible activities was a prime factor in the unsettlement of the market.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Clearings for the week $269,612,170, a gain of $42,883,425 over the corresponding week last year; total balances $12,027,951, a decrease of $209,605 from the corresponding week last year. Today's clearings $40,505,570; New York clearings $306,014,983. New York exchange 5c discount before clearings, par after. Local money very firm at 6½@7 per cent.

St. Louis, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Clearings $19,134,460; balances $1,110,924. Call money 6@8½ per cent. New York exchange 5c premium bid, 15c premium asked.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,304,250. New York exchange 10@25c discount. Collateral loans 5½@6 per cent.

Memphis, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—Clearings $1,150,085.78. Exchange par selling, $1 discount buying.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Oct. 19.—The statement of clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $11,182,650 more than the legal reserve requirements. This is an increase of $8,527,200 compared with last week. The statement follows:

	Increase.
Loans	$1,076,846,300 *$6,555,600
Deposits	1,025,111,400 *536,400
Circulation	51,612,100 6,440,000
Legal tenders	62,257,200 *351,00
Specie	225,356,300 6,794,600
Reserve	287,469,500 6,443,100
Reserve required	256,427,850 *84,100
Surplus	11,182,650 6,527,200
Ex-U. S. deposits	19,795,175 6,76[illegible],225

*Decrease.

The Financier says: "Last week's official statement of the New York associated banks was a most surprising exhibit. It had been expected that the bank reserve would show an increase in cash, and by reason of a contraction in loans and a decrease in deposits, and hence in reserve requirements, that the surplus would be augmented. So great a gain in cash as that disclosed by the statement, was not, however, looked for; neither was the increase in surplus that was indicated by the statement. Considering, though, the fact that a decided unfavorable exhibit had been made as the result of a close conformity with the actual conditions of the banks, might have had a disturbing effect, because of the serious disturbed monetary situation, the liberal treatment of the averages, which appears to have been made, may be regarded as excusable under the circumstances. The cash gain, as officially reported by the statement, was $6,423,100, or about 5½ millions in excess of the amount of gains that was estimated upon the basis of the traceable movements of money during the week. There was a decrease of $336,400 reported in general deposits, the contraction in loans more than offsetting by this sum the gain in cash. The required reserve against such deposits was reduced $84,000, adding which to the increased cash was $6,527,200 as the augmentation in surplus reserve to $11,185,650. Compared upon the basis of deposits, less those of $34,450,100, which was greater by $962,500 than in the previous week, the surplus is $19,795,175. Loans were contracted $6,555,600, doubtless the result of liquidation of speculative and other accounts on the stock market; the excess of loans over deposits was six millions less than that which was shown in the week of October 12. The daily average of bank clearings was $303,600,000. Clearings on Saturday, representing Friday's business, were $69,014,983. Comparisons of loans by individual banks show that five institutions contracted this item by $4,500,000 net; eight banks gained $6,500,000 net cash."

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, show:

Available cash balance	$236,172,960
Gold coin and bullion	42,572,624
Gold certificates	80,323,359

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express				159
Amal. Copper	56,900	46½	43½	44
Am. Car & F'dry	2,600	28¾	28¼	28¾
Do preferred	300	84	83	82
Am. Cotton Oil	400	30	29¾	29¾
Do preferred				70
American Express				182
Am. H. and L. pf	100	13	13	12½
Am. Ice Securities	100	20	20	19
Am'n Linseed Oil				17
Do preferred				44
Am'n Locomotive	400	45	44¾	44¾
Do preferred	200	91	91	91
Am. Smelt. & Ref	37,500	65¾	63⅛	65⅝
Do preferred	700	94	89¾	89
Am. Sugar Ref'g	1,100	104	103¼	104
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs	300	70	70	69¾
Ana. Mining Co	5,200	26¾	25½	26
Atchison	4,500	79¾	78¼	78¾
Do preferred				98
Atl. Coast Line	900	67⅛	65¾	66
B. and O	1,800	51¾	51	51¾
Do preferred				87
Brooklyn Rapid T.	8,300	39½	38¾	38¾
Canadian Pacific	500	159¼	153½	156
Central N. J				185
C. and O	200	29¾	29	29
Chicago Gt. West	1,200	7¾	7⅝	7¾
C. and N. W	1,300	187½	187	187¾
C., M. and St. P	900	112¾	110⅞	111⅞
Chicago T. and T				6
Do preferred				15
C., C., C. and St. L	300	85	85	84½
Col. Fuel and I	1,800	15½	15	15¾
Col. and Southern	700	19¾	19½	19
Do 1st pref	200	47¾	47¾	48
Do 2d pref				33
Consolidated Gas	400	85¾	85¾	85½
Corn Prod. Ref'g	300	17¾	17¾	17
Do preferred	300	59¾	58½	57
Central Leather	1,200	14¾	13¾	14
Do preferred	200	87¾	87¾	87
Del. and Hudson	300	146	146	145¾
D., L. and W	100	440	440	435
D. and R. G				42
Do preferred				91
Dist. Securities	1,700	45¾	43¾	44
Erie	200	18	18	18¾
Do 1st pref	100	30	30	29¾
Gen. Electric	300	153¾	150	151
Gt. Northern pref	4,800	118	116¾	116¾
Illinois Central	200	130	130	128¾
Internat'l Paper	200	12	12	11¾
Do preferred				46
Internat'l Pump				96½
Do preferred				90
Interborough-Met	700	8	7¾	7¾
Do preferred	800	18¾	18	17¾
K. C. Southern	200	24	23	23¾
Do preferred	600	52	51	51⅜
L. and N.	1,800	98	98	98
Mexican Central	1,600	15⅞	15¾	15¾
Minn. and St. L	200	33¾	33¼	31½
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	500	78	77	75
Do preferred	600	128	111	115
Missouri Pacific	1,500	83½	82	82½
Nat. Biscuit	600	26¾	25¾	25¾
Do preferred	600	69	68	67¾
National Lead	500	37½	37½	37¼
Nat. R. of Mex. pf				44
N. Y. Central	2,700	101⅝	100⅛	100⅜
N. Y., O. and W	200	20½	20½	20½
Norfolk and West				69
Do preferred				77
North American	1,100	51	50	50
Northern Pacific	14,700	116⅞	115¼	115¼
Pacific Mail	100	21	21	20¾
Pennsylvania	13,700	116¼	115⅜	115⅝
People's Gas	800	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞
P., C., C. and St. L				97
Pressed Steel Car	200	18	18	18
Do preferred	100	69	69	68
Pullman Pal. Car				143
Reading	91,600	84⅝	82⅜	82¾
Do 1st pref				83
Do 2d pref				73
Republic Steel	500	16½	15⅜	15⅜
Do preferred	800	63½	63	62⅜
Rock Island Co	2,000	15¼	15	15
Do preferred				31½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	100	31	31	30½
St. L. Southwest				14½
Do preferred				32½
Southern Pacific	20,700	70¾	69¼	69⅝
Do preferred	200	107½	107½	107
Southern Railway	1,400	12⅜	12	12¼
Do preferred	100	45	45	44½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	300	33½	33½	33½
Tenn. Coal and I				77
Texas and Pacific	2,200	21½	21	21
Third Ave.	500	21½	21½	21¼
Do preferred				38½
Union Pacific	97,700	115⅝	112¾	113
Do preferred	500	80	80	78
U. S. Express				82
U. S. Realty	700	41	41	40½
U. S. Rubber	200	19	19	18
Do preferred	400	76	75	75
U. S. Steel	27,900	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Do preferred	14,300	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical	300	16	16	15⅞
Do preferred				86
Wabash				24
Do preferred	200	16	15½	15¾
Wells-Farго Exp				220
Westinghouse Elec	200	110	109	108
Western Union	100	67	67	66
W. and L. E				6
Wisconsin Central	200	13	12½	12
Do preferred				33

Total sales for the day, 462,600 shares.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Oct. 19.—Money in the market today continued to meet with fair inquiries at firm rates. Discounts were steady. There was no disposition to do a large amount of business below the bank rate. On the Stock Exchange the renewed depression in New York necessitated a general marking down of Americans this morning, but after early weakness moderate support at the lower level of prices caused an improvement and the market closed distinctly firm, with quotations ½ point to 1 point over parity. Investment stocks attracted fair attention and closed unchanged to ¼ owing to the short supply. Copper shares were steady at the close after showing weakness early in the day. Foreigners were firm and more cheerful on the Paris advices. Japanese bonds were dearer. At the close quotations were: Consols for money 83 1-16; do for the account 83 3-16; Anaconda 5½; Atchison 81¾; do preferred 88; Baltimore and Ohio 87½; Canadian Pacific 161¼; Chesapeake and Ohio 29½; Chicago Great Western 7½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 115½; Do Beers 19½; Denver and Rio Grande 20; do preferred 65; Erie 19¾; do first preferred 42; do second preferred 31; Grand Trunk 21¾; Illinois Central 133; Louisville and Nashville 102; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 27½; New York Central 104½; Norfolk and Western 68½; do preferred 84; Ontario and Western 30¼; Pennsylvania 59¾; Rand Mines 4½; Reading 43¾; Southern Railway 12½; do preferred 47; Southern Pacific 72¾; Union Pacific 118½; do preferred 84; United States Steel 23⅝; do preferred 84½; Wabash 9; do preferred 16¾. Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. Money 2¾@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4¼@4½ per cent; do three months' bills 4 7-16@4½ per cent.

The feature of the week on the Stock Exchange has been the upheaval in the American market and the uncertainty overhanging that section, culminating Thursday in the suspension in the Heinze interests in copper at New York, and indirectly causing trouble in other directions, which upset copper shares as well as American rails. This, however, checked sales to some extent in the American department, also rebounding yesterday under bear repurchases only to slump again to-day, in sympathy with the demoralization in Wall street. Although the final tone to-day was quite firm, with a hardening tendency, values showed a net loss for the week of from 2@3 points. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were exceptions, showing losses of 7 points. Copper shares depreciated under the same influences; Amalgamated declined 8 points, Anaconda 1½ and Bostons ¼. In strong contrast to this speculative downfall is the underlying strength of the general market, in which a healthy investment demand against short surplus stock put values on a higher level for the week. The intrinsic position is considered sound, as the recent heavy continental liquidation has been well absorbed. Trade is good and speculation commitments smaller than for years past. The measures taken by the Bank of England to check the inroads on the bank reserve by making the bank rate effective created a more confident feeling. At the same time this action, besides creating a fear of dear money, is considered to be a forerunner to the rise in the bank rate which will be necessary unless Egypt takes more gold than is expected, and should a demand for gold spring up in America or Paris. Among the foreign shares, which generally were quiet, Japanese bonds are reported to have been sold for American account, owing to newspaper reports of the American-Japan controversy, but this selling is difficult to trace and the quotations were only ½ or ¾ point lower on the week. The inauguration of the Marconi wireless service resulted in a rise of ¼ point in Marconi shares and a decline since last Saturday of 1 point in Anglo-American preferred.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—Trading on the Boerse today was listless and prices were weak on the New York advices and the unfavorable reports of the situation in the iron market. Exchange on London 20 marks 43½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 4 per cent.; three months' bills 4⅜ per cent.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Three per cent. rentes 94f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 13c for checks.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.—Most dealers report market conditions for the week as satisfactory, with prices as a rule firm and unchanged. Demand in the local boot and shoe market is actively maintained, with orders still embracing all lines of heavy staple goods. Sizing up orders are also said to be a feature of the demand. Factory conditions are without change. Spring orders are said to be very satisfactory up to date, and conditions, police, it is thought, to a full season. The hide and skin market rules steady. The demand for heavy hides is improving, while the lighter weight stock keeps well up to the margins of wool. Only fair and the same can be said of shipments. Dealers in hardware see no material change in the market. Jobbers' inquiry, however, is noted in the leather market. Trade in the refined sugar market continues to move freely, and the market for groceries is fully as good as that of the previous week. Dealers in the iron report business very dull. A fair volume of trade is being transacted in drugs. The local dry goods market rules steady. Produce dealers report a fair volume of trade, with prices about the same as those of last week. (The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city.)

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.75; New York French red kidney fancy $2.75; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 6c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 31½c in 60-lb. tubs, 32c in 30-lb. tubs, 32½c in 20-lb. tubs, 33c in 3-lb. rolls, 33½c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.70@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 175@80c per bbl.; lime 55c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.45@2.15 per bu.; choice $2@$2.10; choice grass, e. f. b. bluegrass, fancy $2.50; red top, fancy 35@40c per lb.; English bluegrass $2.10@2.50 per bu.; rape 4½c per lb.

FLOUR—Minnesota patent $6 per bbl.; Kansas patents $5.50@5.75; straights $5.25@5.50; grades $4.75; winter patents $5.10; winter straights $4.75@5; winter grades $4.25; low-grade $4 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb., 10c; citron, in bbls., London layer, per box 12c; Valencia, in bbls., 8c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 25-lb. boxes, 9½c; prunes, California, new, 3½@6c; Turkish, new, 4½@5c; figs, new, in layers, 12@14c; dates, new, in boxes, 5c per lb.; Persian, new, 5c; Fard, new, in boxes, evaporated, 6@8½c.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Pig iron, $22 to $23 base; tool steel 6c per lb.; best cast steel 8c; $1.95 for base; steel roofing, corrugated, $2.25; V-crimped $2.65 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $3.05; No. 16 $3.45; No. 18 $3.80; No. 20 $3.60; No. 22 $3.75; No. 24 $3.75; No. 26 $3.95; No. 27 $4[illegible]; No. 28 $4.35; No. 30 $4.85; wire nails $2.30 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; galvanized wire $2.50 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45, galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Junia a $4.65 base, Perkins $4.04½ base, Burden $4.10 per keg; harrow teeth $2.40 per 100 lbs.; tire steel, 1¾x6 and smaller 70 and 10 per cent. discount, larger and longer 60 and 10 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller 70 and 5 per cent. discount, larger and longer 60 and 10 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFAL—In car lots: Bran $24.50; shorts $25; shipstuffs $25.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 18c per lb.; filberts, Sicily 12c; California walnuts 12@15c; French walnuts 15c; Texas pecans, Jumbo 20c; large 18c; cocoanuts $4 per 100; mixed nuts 14c per lb.; Brazil nuts 14c; chestnuts 17@18c; peanuts, fancy H. P. green 7½c; roasted 8½c.

PROVISIONS — Hams — Choice sugar-cured, light and special cure 14½c; heavy to medium 14@14½c. Bacon—Clear sides 10½c; regular clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 18½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9½c; bacon, extra 11½c; bellies, light 12c; heavy 12½c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 9c; pure lard in tierces 10¼c; in tubs 10½c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11½c, in tubs 11¾c, in firkins 11¾c. Dried Beef—12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6¼c; fancy Patna 6¾c.

SALT—Delivered in dray-load lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.22@1.37; 5-bu. bbl. 96c@$1.10; daily sale $1.35@1.95 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list: October 1, 90 and 10 per cent.; November 1, 90 and 20 per cent.; double 90 and 20 per cent.

The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts, 7½c; good bright apples 6½c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. One-half peaches, sun-dried.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 51@52c per lb.; gray 40@45c; No. 1 old 40@43c; No. 2 old 30@35c; good white old goose 37@42c; No. 2 white old 29@30c; white duck 35@40c; old and young mixed duck 25@28c.

HAY—Choice timothy $17@17.50 per ton; No. 1 timothy $16.50@17; No. 2 timothy $.50@16; No. 3 timothy $14@14.50; low-grade timothy $13.50@12.50; No. 1 mixed $15@15.50; No. 2 clover $14@14.50; No. 1 clover mixed $15@15.50; No. 2 clover mixed $13.50@14; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50c per ton less.

HOPS—Indiana, choice, dry, full-dup $5.50@5.75 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, full-dug, $5@5.50; "Golden Seal" yellow root, dry, $1.60; Seneca snake root, dry, prime 35@44c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime 50c; blood root, dry, prime 5½c; lady slipper, dry, prime 10@15c; Mayapple, dry, prime, $5.00. Dealers want ginseng off stems before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1 5½c; No. 2 4½c.

GRAIN.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.—Receipts and shipments in the grain market this week were only moderate. Prices declined 3c on wheat the latter part of the week, but other prices continued firm. Cars continue very scarce.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry $1 02
No. 3 red and longberry 1 00
Rejected 2@3c less; on levee 1½c less.

CORN—
New No. 3 white 68½
New No. 3 mixed 68
OATS—
No. 2 white 55
No. 3 white 53½
RYE—
No. 2 new Northwestern 98
No. 2 new 95

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.—Nothing out of the ordinary occurred in the local cotton market. Prices toward the close of the week declined 14c.

Middling 11¼c; strict middling 11¾c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19.—Demand in the local boot and shoe market is actively maintained, with orders still embracing all lines of tanned, with orders still embracing all lines of tanned, with orders still embracing all lines of tanned

Raincoats

$15 and $18 Ones **$12.50**

Genuine Priestley Cravenettes; black Thibets; dark whipcords; gray worsteds, gray herringbone Scotches, etc.; silk sleeve linings and Venetian yoke linings; all sizes; shown in annex window.

Special purchase made a few days ago. Not many of them. Quick if you can use one.

LEVY'S Third and Market.

Members Retail Merchants' Ass'n. Railroad Fares Refunded until Dec. 14.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY.....OCT. 21, 1907

DEATHS EXCEED BIRTHS

HEALTH REPORT SHOWS SIXTY-NINE TO FIFTY-NINE.

Heart Disease Claims Nine Victims, Tuberculosis Eight—Mortuary Statistics For Week.

Deaths exceeded births by ten during the week which came to a close October 17. Of the 69 people who died 33 were males and 36 were females, 48 were white and 21 were colored.

Fifty-nine babies were born during the week. Of this number 32 were males and 27 were females, 52 were white and 7 were colored.

Heart disease claimed nine victims during the week. Three persons died of typhoid fever, 8 of tuberculosis, 3 of apoplexy, 5 of pneumonia and 1 of Bright's disease. Only one person, according to the health report, committed suicide during the week.

The report in full, as compared by Dr. M. K. Allen, Health Officer, follows:

Typhoid fever	3	Chronic bronchitis	1
Septicemia	3	Pneumonia	5
Tuberculosis of lungs	7	Gastritis	1
Tuberculosis meningitis	1	Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2
Cancer of unspecified organs	2	Cirrhosis of liver	1
Diabetes	1	Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	1
Meningitis	2	Bowel perforation	1
Apoplexy	3	Acute nephritis	3
Brain disease	1	Bright's disease	6
Convulsions (non-puerperal)	1	Premature birth	1
Convulsions of children	1	Old age	3
Tetanus	1	Suicide by poison	1
Heart disease	9	Accidental poison-ing	1
Diseases of arteries	1	Homicide	1
		Inanition (over 3 months)	4
Total deaths			69

SEX.		COLOR.	
Male	33	White	48
Female	36—69	Colored	21—69

BIRTHS.

Still births			6

SEX.		COLOR.	
Males	32	White	52
Females	27—59	Colored	7—59

SIX SCORE YEARS

WILL BE ATTAINED BY WAR EAGLE NOVEMBER 1.

Sioux Indians Plan Elaborate Celebration Here On That Date During "Ranch 101" Show.

War Eagle, the oldest Indian in the world, will celebrate his one hundred and twentieth birthday here on Friday, November 1. Several hundred Sioux Indians, to which tribe War Eagle belongs, will join him in the celebration, everything being made possible from the fact that the Indians will be here at the armory with the "Ranch 101" show, which will give a five days' exhibition for the benefit of the First Kentucky regiment.

War Eagle's birthdays have grown to be momentous occasions with the Sioux tribe. The braves of his race realize that, at the very best, the old chief will depart for the Kingdom of Ponemah within a few years, and unusual interest attaches to the observance of his natal anniversaries. Last year War Eagle celebrated his one hundred and nineteenth birthday in his village at Ranch 101, in Oklahoma, and the occasion was the greatest event of its kind that the Sioux tribe has known for many years.

Arrangements are being made to make the celebration of War Eagle's birthday here a big feature of the show. All of the interesting rites common to such observances by the Indians will be seen, and the famous old chief will do a few "stunts" to show that he is still too vigorous to be gathered to his fathers. He is, beyond question, the most interesting Indian character now alive. He fought in the Modoc Wars, and has a record second to none among his people.

War Eagle wanted the Miller brothers, proprietors of "Ranch 101," to allow him to go back home for the celebration of his anniversary, but as they had already contracted with the First Kentucky regiment for their "complete show, exactly as given at the Jamestown Exposition," it became necessary to deny this request of the great chieftain, and the patrons of the show will have the pleasure of seeing the rites here, just as they would be celebrated if War Eagle were at his tepee in the Sioux village on Ranch 101.

MRS. JANE GARDNER DIES OF OLD AGE.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Gardner died of senility at the home of Mrs. Mattie Pate, 1721 Bayless street, Saturday night at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Gardner was eighty-seven years of age. Her home was in Hardinsburg, Ky., and she came to Louisville about two weeks ago on a visit to her lifelong friend, Mrs. Pate. Although her family was afraid she could not stand the trip, they finally consented to let her come. She is survived by a son, James A. Gardner, a prominent merchant in Hardinsburg. The body was sent last night to Hardinsburg, where the funeral will be held to-day.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

BLIND TIGERS

Raided and Goods Confiscated By Officers.

POLICE UNABLE TO FIND ANY SALOONS DOING BUSINESS.

CITIZENS' UNION TO BE ORGANIZED IN NEW ALBANY.

DR. E. L. POWELL WILL SPEAK.

The New Albany police were especially vigilant yesterday in the campaign against the saloons, and in consequence no violations of the law were reported excepting in one case. Chief of Police Adams, Sergts. McLaughlin and Sinex, Patrolmen Spence and Starr raided a blind tiger, which was operated by Cyrus Beck at his stable, 40 East Eighth street, in that part of the city known as "Bog Hollow." A few patrons who were in the place saw the police coming, and managed to make their escape. Beck was finely equipped for doing business, the ice box containing several dozen bottles of beer, while numerous empty ones indicated that the business had been flourishing during the day. He will appear today before Judge Paris in the City Court.

Chief of Police Adams, Sergt. Neafus, Sergt. McLaughlin, Patrolmen Martin and Truman raided the place of James M. Davis, on Market street, below Pearl, Saturday night, upon information that gambling was conducted there. They found no gamblers, but carried off a huge table ready for shooting craps, and all the appurtenances. Davis will answer in the City Court to-day.

This tribunal is amply provided with cases at present, as there are now on its dockets thirty-five or forty, some having been there for several weeks. The place raided is located in the same house in which the noted Turf Exchange, one of the most successful gambling houses of Indiana, was conducted fifteen years ago.

The saloonkeepers of New Albany gave evidence yesterday of a disposition to comply with the Nicholson, law by making no effort whatever to do business. The curtains were thoroughly drawn at all the drinking places, and it was possible for a policeman to have a complete view of the interior of the saloons without any difficulty.

Delegates To Conference.

The annual meeting of the Charities and Corrections Conference of Indiana began at Evansville Saturday evening and will continue until Wednesday, October 23. Considerable interest is being manifested in the meeting by the people of New Albany, and a number have already gone to Evansville to attend. Prof. Charles R. Prosser, Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city, went Saturday night and delivered an address yesterday morning at Grace Presbyterian church. The Rev. Frank Orman Beck, pastor of Trinity, left last night after the services, and he will deliver an address tomorrow morning.

The Rev. Mr. Beck is one of the vice presidents and he has been interested in the work for several years. Mrs. Mary E. Austin and Mrs. James W. Dunbar, representing the New Albany charities, left Saturday and County Auditor Thomas Hanlon, Philip Bence, superintendent of the county asylum; William Hagger, County Commissioner, and Joseph H. Kraft, probation officer, left last night. E. J. Hewitt, a member of the Executive Committee, went Saturday. Judge W. C. Utz, a member of one of the important committees, will not be able to go as court is now in session and it will be impossible for him to leave.

To Organize Citizens' Union.

The citizens of New Albany, without regard to party affiliations, will meet at Maennerchor Hall to-night for the purpose of organizing a Citizen's Union. The Rev. E. L. Powell, pastor of the First Christian church, Louisville, will deliver an address on "Citizenship," after which the proposed union will be organized for aggressive work for the welfare of the city. The purpose of the organization shall be, the constitution recites, "To seek the highest welfare of the city in moral betterment, law observance, sanitary improvement, public spirit and economic administration." Those at the head of the movement claim that the union will be composed of men of both the great parties, which will be equally divided in numerical strength.

Commercial Club Delegates.

At a recent meeting of the New Albany Commercial Club delegates were appointed to various meetings, which will take place in the country during the next few days, as follows: National Civic Conference, Chicago, October 22-25, W. A. McLean, W. W. Godfrey, Oscar Barth, S. W. Newberger and Morris Laub; meeting of Indiana Commercial League, Indianapolis, October 24, W. B. Creed, Theodore Morlz, R. W. Waite, George Borgerding and John L. Zollman; National Civil Service Reform League, Buffalo, N. Y., November 7 and 8, Henry Terstegge, J. W. Dunbar, R. H. Bailey, John K. Graham and Charles Day; National Municipal League, Providence, R. I., November 19-22, C. C. Brown, C. L. Baithis, C. D. Knoefel, J. Sapinsky and Newland Gwin.

Literary and Debating Society.

A movement is on foot by the New Albany Young Men's Christian Association to organize a literary and debating club, and it is probable that preliminary steps will be taken this week. It is the intention to hold a meeting every two weeks, and the senior members of the association will have an opportunity to join if an early application is made. The membership of the club will be limited, in order that the members may have an opportunity to participate frequently. The work of the organization will consist of extemporaneous speaking, debating, practice in parliamentary rules and English criticism.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Miss Flora Del Croxall is here from Indianapolis, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sauer, East Twelfth and Main streets.

—Mrs. W. W. Pitt and her daughter, Minette, are here from Chicago, to visit Mrs. John S. Mitchell, East Spring street.

—Miss Flora Freda Ziegelbauer, a popular young woman of this city, and Frank Edward Ringberg, of St. Louis, are to be married November 14.

—Mrs. Georgia Case, Ft. Collins, Col., is here to visit her brother, Charles Hana, St. Catherine street, and relatives in Georgetown township.

—The sewing society of the First Presbyterian church will meet to-morrow afternoon with Mrs. R. W. Morris, on East Fourth street north of Spring.

—Patrolman Starr will file a complaint to-morrow against Percy Hunter, who conducts a saloon on North State street, for violating the Nicholson law.

—Wiley M. Patterson and Miss C. Ethel Frederick, of Corydon, both well known in this city, are to be married at the home of the bride to-morrow night.

—Miss Annette Clarke, librarian of Carnegie library, has returned from Indianapolis, where she attended the meeting of the State Librarians' Association.

—The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. Zoller, widow of Martin Zoller, an old resident of the city, will take place this morning from St. Mary's Catholic church.

—The men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium yesterday afternoon was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gross, man, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

—Miss Mary Missi and John Engle, young people well known in the county, were married yesterday at St. John's church, in Lafayette township, ten miles north of the city.

—The women of the German Evangelical church have been working one day in each week for several months preparing articles for sale at the bazar, which will be held the first week in December.

—The annual convention of the State Y. M. C. A. will be held this year at Evansville, November 7-10. A number of the members of the association of this city are already arranging to attend.

—Next Saturday, November 2, has been designated as the date on which the attorneys of the city will make answer to the application for a restraining order filed by the New Albany Street Railway Company.

—Wednesday, October 30, has been fixed upon by the Board of Public Works as the date for hearing objections of all persons affected by or interested in the boundaries adopted for the sewer system and by which the assessment roll will be made.

—Preparations are being made by Castle Shalott Knights of King Arthur, composed of young men of the Second Presbyterian church, for the annual banquet to be held next month, either at the Hotel Ashland, this city, or at the Galt House, Louisville.

—The two cases brought in the Floyd Circuit Court by Peter Christiansen against the traction company, have been assigned for trial before Judge Thomas B. Buskirk, of Paoli, sitting as a special judge. The date of the trial has not been designated.

—A good crowd witnessed an interesting baseball game played yesterday afternoon between the Glenwoods and the New Albany Stars. The game was stoutly fought from first to last, resulting in a victory for the Glenwoods, the score being 1 to 0.

—New Albany Lodge of Elks will give a burgoo lunch at the home on Pearl street that promises to be an exceptionally entertaining affair. In addition to the refreshments, a delightful entertainment will be given, a fine programme having been provided.

—Harry E. Gresham, of Harrison county, and Miss Lula P. Mayfield, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Franklin township, six miles southwest of the city, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Mr. Hutsell.

—The Treble Clef Club will give their first concert for the season at Music Hall to-morrow evening. An attractive programme has been prepared, the soloists being Miss Rosebrough Roberts, the pianist, of the Silver Hills, and Mr. J. P. Grant, the barvione, of Louisville.

—The case of the State against Thomas Fenwick, who is charged with having shot James Hollowell with intent to kill, will be on trial in the Floyd Circuit Court to-day. Over fifty witnesses have been summoned, and considerable interest is manifested in Lafayette township, where both Fenwick and Hollowell live.

—Revival services will continue nightly during the coming week at Jennie Dee Payne Memorial M. E. church. They will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Reid, assisted by the Rev. Aura Smith, the evangelist. These services have been in progress for nearly two weeks and are attracting large congregations.

—Next Friday has been designated by Gov. Hanly as Arbor day, and the school authorities of the city and county have received communications from Passed A. Torbon, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, suggesting that appropriate exercises be held by the children of the schools on that day and that trees be planted on the lawns.

—For the first time in six weeks, owing to the absence from the city of one of the members, the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners will hold a meeting this week. The board will reorganize, electing officers as required on account of the recent appointment of Samuel L. Trusty, and it is predicted there will be some changes in the police force.

—Capt. Joshua P. Farnesley continues quite ill at his home, "Hillsdale," on the River road, nine miles west of the city, of a cancerous affection. Capt. Farnesley is ninety years old and his recovery is not expected. His children, Capt. Frank Farnesley, Mrs. Farnesley and their daughter, who have been visiting him, will leave for their home at Paducah, Ky., to-day.

—It is estimated that on account of the recent activity of the police force of the city in investigating saloon proprietors, the treasury has received nearly $2,500 of additional revenue. The police, in their investigations, discovered that a number of saloons had failed to pay licenses and revenue was obtained from other sources connected with the saloon business.

—The funeral of Mrs. Jane Cummings, who died at the home of her daughter in Louisville, Thursday night, took place yesterday afternoon from Holy Trinity Catholic church, of which she had been a member for more than sixty years. Services were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Charles Curran, and the burial was in the cemeteries on the Green Valley road, north of the city.

—The Board of Trustees of the Silver Grove suburb purchased a few days ago a lot at Morton and Indiana avenues, that city, 100x140 feet, and the ambitious little town will build a school house next spring. The building will be of frame and will cost not less than $5,000. There are no school facilities in Silver Grove at present, and the children are sent to the city schools at a cost of nearly $2,000 a year.

—The funeral of William Preis, the K. and I. switchman, who was killed at East Fifteenth and Water streets Saturday morning, took place yesterday afternoon from the home of his mother, Mrs. Josephine Preis, 1302 East Market street, under the direction of Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of Railway Switchmen. Services were conducted by the Rev. E. G. Kuenzler, pastor of the German Evangelical church, and the burial was in Fairview.

LOCAL LECTURE COURSE

WILL BE FORMED BY JEFFERSONVILLE PHYSICIANS.

Result of Visit of Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Kentucky, the National Organizer.

The Clark County, Ind., Medical Association will hold a meeting at the office of Dr. Austin Funk, in Jeffersonville, tomorrow night for the purpose of organizing to begin a post-graduate course of lectures, it being the intention to have weekly sessions, at which one of the number will quiz the others. Every physician of Clark county has been invited to attend the initial meeting and to act with the organization after it is formed. The step is directly due to Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., secretary of the Kentucky State Board of Health, who is now a national organizer of county medical post-graduate societies.

At the lectures from time to time there will be demonstrations of various kinds somewhat on the order of advanced studies in a medical school, the intention being to have the physicians keep abreast of the times with the rapidly advancing growth of the professions from a scientific standpoint. During his recent stay in Jeffersonville, Dr. McCormack stated that the physician who declined to take up the work to be inaugurated should not be permitted to practice the profession if there was any way to keep him from it.

The course, it was stated last night, is for the mutual benefit of patients and physicians through preparing the latter to care for the former according to the most modern methods by studying them. Few, if any, of the Jeffersonville physicians have time to take a post-graduate course at a college, but it is believed the new plan will be almost as beneficial. The question of druggists prescribing for many diseases will be taken up and the practice stopped if possible, there being a law against it. It is asserted the sale of patent medicines on recommendation of druggists is so large, the legitimate practice of the physicians is interfered with, and the new organization will be for mutual protection of the profession.

WOMAN'S MISSION SOCIETY CONVENTION WEDNESDAY.

Sessions Will Be Held At St. Paul's English Lutheran Church For Two Days.

The annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Olive Branch Synod will begin Wednesday and continue two days at St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, on Brook street, between Breckinridge and Caldwell streets. Sixty-five delegates from Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky are expected to attend. During the sessions of the convention the Missionary Society of St. Paul's Church will serve meals to the delegates.

Wednesday's morning session will be taken up with reports of officers. In the afternoon papers will be read by Mrs. A. C. Miller, of Louisville, on "What May Be the Value of the Devotional Hour to the Monthly Meeting;" Mrs. Ida Beecher, "Our Missionary Literature;" Mrs. Helen Beegle, field secretary, "Our New Magazine;" Mrs. Emma Crivel, historian, "A Glimpse at the Auxiliaries." Thursday will be taken up with religious services and reports

ELECTRIC CARS

Soon To Be Running From Louisville To Indianapolis.

LITIGATION OVER GRADE CROSSINGS CAUSED DELAY.

MAGISTRATE B. J. FERGUSON SUFFERS BURNED HAND.

INDIANA'S NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The last obstacle in completing the electric line from Sellersburg, eight miles north of Jeffersonville, to Columbus, Ind., which will connect Louisville and Indianapolis by a traction service, has been overcome and the work of finishing the road will be hurried along as fast as possible. The gap between the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company and the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Company is now being laid and the crossing of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company at Seymour is being put in.

The latter line attempted to stop work by filing an injunction proceeding at Brownstown and a temporary restraining order was issued a few days ago. A final hearing came up Saturday before Judge Joseph H. Shea, and the order was dissolved. The steam road objected to the traction line crossing at grade and this resulted in the injunction being applied for. The Indiana courts in numerous cases have held electric lines had a right to cross steam roads at grade, and on this precedent Judge Shea made his finding.

This is the last crossing that will have to be put in between Jeffersonville and Indianapolis and no trouble was encountered between the first-named city and Seymour, but there and at Columbus the Pennsylvania Lines made a determined fight, being bested on each occasion. Announcement is made that the through service will be opened November 15, with limited cars between Louisville and Indianapolis. The line that was opened to Scottsburg last Thursday is doing a good business and the travel on the first Sunday was heavy. Many people went to the forest reservation near Henryville, which is on the traction line.

New School Law.

In common with other parts of Indiana, it is a hard matter for the school teachers in Jeffersonville and Clark county to understand the new laws in regard to the qualifications required. Prescott A. Cotton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has begun a campaign of instruction and so far has spoken in thirty-five counties, explaining the new requirements. He says the teachers of these counties understand the law thoroughly, but he has doubts about the others. He is still sending out bulletins to the counties he has not been able to visit.

Under the law a teacher of one year's experience must be a graduate of a High School or its equivalent and shall have attended a training school for two terms of twelve weeks each and shall not have less than a two years' license and a success grade. A teacher for three years must have a High School diploma and shall be a graduate of a training school, and have a three-years' license. There is an exception that is not understood and this is that teachers already in service, who have had a successful experience in teaching, shall be accepted as having passed through an equivalent to a High School.

Hand Badly Burned.

Magistrate Benjamin J. Ferguson, of Jeffersonville, who is widely known on account of the marriages he has officiated at during his term of office, was taken to the Deaconess Hospital yesterday afternoon and is in a serious condition from burns he sustained a few days ago while blacking a stove that still had heat in it, using a mixture that was composed largely of gasoline. Dr. Dan C. Peyton, who is attending him, said last night that he was satisfied that Magistrate Ferguson would recover, but added he had a narrow escape from losing his left arm and perhaps his life, the discovery of his condition being made barely in time.

Magistrate Ferguson is seventy-two years old and is well known in Louisville from the fact that for twenty-nine years he was a collector for the ferry company, resigning the position in 1894 to become Recorder of Clark county, which he held four years, retiring in 1898.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—Under a conviction to the charge of embezzlement and to serve from two to fourteen years, Steve Szep arrived at the Indiana Reformatory yesterday from St. Joseph county.

—James McWeeney, Chief of Police at South Bend and one of the best-known officers in Indiana, was a visitor at the Indiana Reformatory yesterday and returned to his home last night.

—Sergt. Mike A. Wall, of the local Police Department, has returned home from Nashville, where he went on official business, but without results, the man he was after having left two months ago.

—A number of cars of the traction line were tied up at Spring street and Court avenue for sometime yesterday morning by an open car jumping the track while being used as a trailer, but no one was hurt.

—Carl Trimble, who is a Gypsy and the only representative of his race in the institution, has been received at the Indiana Reformatory to serve from one to fourteen years on a conviction to the charge of grand larceny.

—With the finest crop of tomatoes ever known in the county, the tomato canning season has closed, but as near home as some parts of Scott county the crop was a failure and in the northern part of the State was two-thirds short.

—According to the annual reports of the County Assessors made to the State Bureau of Statistics, Clark county, during the past year, made 31,613 pounds of butter; 327,200 pounds of butter and the hens laid 527,695 dozen eggs.

—A pie social will be given at the parsonage of the Port Fulton Methodist Episcopal church next Friday night and the funds thus are realized will be devoted to a good purpose. The price of admission has been fixed at one pie.

—If the good weather holds up during the remainder of the week W. O. Sweeney, who has the contract, will complete the laying of one mile of vitrified brick on Spring street north of Court avenue by Saturday night and the thoroughfare will be thrown open for travel.

—All of the cars running between this city and Scottsburg on the line of the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company are carrying from four to six men, two of them being employes of the Louisville and Northern Railway and Lighting Company and the others learners of the road.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Kilgus, who have been camping near Henryville all summer, have returned home. Mr. Kilgus is manager of the Henryville canning factory, and to spend the summer comfortably he and his wife decided to live in the open air under a tent. Their experience was enjoyable.

—The fire department was called to the home of Peter Cosgrove, 808 Mechanic street, yesterday afternoon to put out a fire that had started from a pan of stove polish in the hands of Mrs. Fannie Brown, a daughter of Cosgrove, which exploded while she was blackening a warm stove. Her arms were badly burned.

—The Rev. C. K. Crawford, of Louisville, who was to have preached at the autumnal praise week services at the First Presbyterian church Wednesday night on "The Savior's Ideal for His Children," exchanged with the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk and delivered his sermon before a large congregation last night.

—Miss Lula Kirkpatrick, of Charlestown, who was brought to the Deaconess Hospital under the belief that she had become a victim of appendicitis while recovering from typhoid fever, has returned home without being operated upon. Her marriage to Roy Bornwasser, of New Albany, will take place in the next few days.

—The large two-story double tenement brick known as the Ross property, that was burned out during the recent fire at Charlestown, has been purchased by Warner & Dettmer, who will use the material in rebuilding their livery stable, which was also destroyed. The house was one of the oldest in the town and was built by Judge Ross, a pioneer.

—M. M. Barnard, Assistant Superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, will leave for Vancouver, Wash., in the next few days to return James Watson, a paroled mark, who enlisted in the army at St. Louis. He was originally sent from Bartholomew county on a conviction to the charge of burglary and was transferred to Michigan City in 1904. From there he was paroled about six months ago.

—In the current number of the Bulletin of the State Board of Charities, Amos W. Butler, secretary, gives a report of a visit to the poor farm in this county. He says the new building will materially add to the comfort of the inmates. He found six insane men, one insane negro woman, two feeble-minded men and three feeble-minded women, one of the latter being a deaf-mute, in the institution. There is one blind man.

—The trial docket for the Circuit Court this week is as follows: To-day, Sarah J. Scarcey, administratrix of the estate of Alexander B. Scarcey, against the American Car and Foundry Company, damages; Tuesday, William Stovall against Florence Brown and George Brown, habeas corpus proceeding to secure possession of Topsy Beacham; George Messer against the American Car and Foundry Company, damages for personal injuries; Wednesday, Board of Children's Guardians against Kate Manion for the custody of Mayme McCale.

—Following is a list of the ministers and their subjects for the autumnal praise service to be held at the First Presbyterian church this week: To-night, the Rev. J. M. Vawter, "Positive Righteousness;" Tuesday night, the Rev. F. W. Grossman, "Unconscious Influence;" Wednesday night, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk, "Kept;" Thursday night, the Rev. W. F. Lloyd, "Laying Up Treasure;" Friday night, the Rev. J. P. Moffat, "Where There is no Vision the People Perish;" Saturday night, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Howk, "Spiritual Rewards."

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKINGS

Judge S. W. Hager.
Bardwell, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Wickliffe, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Clinton, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Fulton, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Hickman, Thursday, Oct. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Mayfield, Friday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
La Center, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Murray, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Benton, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Smithland, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Eddyville, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Cadiz, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Hopkinsville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Ashland, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

Gov. J. C. W. Beckham.
Mt. Sterling, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Winchester, Monday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m.
Lancaster, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Danville, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Versailles, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Midway, Saturday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Munfordville, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Brownsville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Elkton, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Cadiz, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Princeton, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Greenville, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Central City, Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 p. m.
Lewisport, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Bardstown, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ruby Laffoon.
Wickliffe, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Luzerne, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Livermore, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Island, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Sacramento, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Beechgrove, Thursday, Oct. 24, 7:30 p. m.
West Louisville, Friday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
Whitesville, Friday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m.
Stanley, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Owensboro, Saturday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Henderson, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Basket, Monday, Oct. 28, 7:30 p. m.
Hawesville, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Lewisport, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7:30 p. m.
Robards, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Smiths Mills, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Waverly, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Henshaw, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7:30 p. m.
Madisonville, Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.

The Hon. A. O. Stanley.
Glasgow, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Campbellsville, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Harrodsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Nicholasville, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Flemingsburg, Friday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
Maysville, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Augusta, Saturday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Versailles, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Lawrenceburg, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Hodgenville, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Lebanon, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Springfield, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Taylorsville, Friday, Nov. 1, 7:30 p. m.
Shepherdsville, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Henderson, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ollie M. James.
Danville, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Lancaster, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Butler, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Cynthiana, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Frankfort, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Owenton, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Mt. Sterling, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Richmond, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.

The Hon. J. W. Newman.
Anderson county, Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.

Prof. M. O. Winfrey and Zeb A. Stewart.
Corbin, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Hon. Everett Jennings.
Lewistown, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Cobb, Thursday, Oct. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Princeton, Friday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m.
McLean county, Oct. 29 and 30.
Daviess county, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

Capt. W. J. Stone.
Bardstown, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Grassy Lick, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Sharpsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Hampton, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Carrsville, Saturday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Bedford, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Floyd county, Oct. 30 and 31.
Knott county, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. John K. Hendrick.
Richmond, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Lexington, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Walton, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Williamstown, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Falmouth, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Stamping Ground, Friday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
Bowling Green, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Horse Cave, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Adairville, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1 p. m.
Auburn, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1 p. m.
Trenton, Friday, Nov. 1, 1 p. m.
Allensville, Friday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.
Franklin, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 p. m.
Smithland, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. G. Allison Holland.
Louisa, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Mt. Vernon, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Shelby county, Oct. 29 and Nov. 2.

The Hon. Ben Lee Hardin.
Elizabethtown, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Mason county, Oct. 29, 30 and 31.

The Hon. Charles Carroll and the Hon. Charles Sanford.
Lawrenceburg, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Harry McChesney.
Hindman, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Barren county, Oct. 23, 24, 25 and 26.
Marshall county, Oct. 30 and 31.
Calloway county, Nov. 1 and 2.
Smithland, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. T. H. Paynter.
Mt. Olivet, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Berry, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Hopkinsville, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Paducah, Friday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m.
Princeton, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Flemingsburg, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. George B. Saufley.
Jamestown, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Woodford county, Oct. 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. William P. Thorne and the Hon. W. O. Jackson.
Bedford, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Milton, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.

Congressman J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama.
Owensboro, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Versailles, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Jackson, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Cynthiana, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 p. m.
Franklin, Friday, Oct. 25, 1 p. m.
Glasgow, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

The Hon. J. Morgan Chinn.
Warsaw, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Washington county, Oct. 29 and 30.
Henry county, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 2.
Harrodsburg, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.

The Hon. William P. Thorne.
Dixon, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Paint Lick, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Lancaster, Saturday, Oct. 26, 7:30 p. m.
Dixon, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Wm. P. Kimball.
Georgetown, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Edgar B. Hager.
Owingsville, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Cynthiana, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 p. m.
Carlisle, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1 p. m.
Maysville, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Grayson, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Catlettsburg, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1 p. m.
Ashland, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m.
Oakview, Friday, Nov. 1, 7 p. m.
Pollard, Saturday, Nov. 2, 7 p. m.

The Hon. R. B. Franklin.
Winchester, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. H. V. McChesney and the Hon. J. Morgan Chinn.
Springfield, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. John Hendrick and the Hon. Morgan Chinn.
Leitchfield, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Ben Lee Hardin.
Hodgenville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. J. T. Hanberry.
Eddyville, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.

The Hon. Charles A. Wilson.
Somerset, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Lagrange, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Clark county, Oct. 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1 and 2.

The Hon. R. Y. Thomas.
Franklin, Monday, Oct. 21, 1 p. m.
Auburn, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 7:30 p. m.
Adairville, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m.
Dawson, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 2 p. m.
Clay, Friday, Oct. 25, 7:30 p. m.
Dixon, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 p. m.
Glasgow, Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m.
Russellville, Monday, Nov. 4, 1 p. m.
Drakesboro, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 p. m.
Cleaton, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 7 p. m.
Powderly, Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 p. m.